

News Release

Secretary of
State for
External Affairs

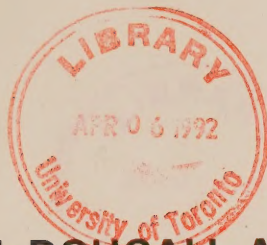


Communiqué

Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures

(3)

No. 279



December 9, 1991

McDOUGALL ANNOUNCES NEW FOREIGN POLICY LECTURE SERIES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today announced that External Affairs and International Trade Canada is inaugurating a new annual foreign policy lecture series in honour of Dr. O.D. Skelton, who was a prime architect of the department and of Canadian foreign policy.

The first O.D. Skelton Memorial Lecture will be given by Mr. Allan Gotlieb, former Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and former Canadian Ambassador to the United States, December 10, in Toronto. This year's lecture will be part of a conference commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the Statute of Westminster.

Described by one of Canada's foremost historians as the most influential civil servant in Canadian history, O.D. Skelton helped to define a distinct Canadian foreign policy as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs from 1925 until his death in January 1941. He was also responsible for recruiting a number of notable Canadians to Ottawa including Georges Vanier, Jules Léger and Lester B. Pearson.

Mr. Gotlieb's lecture will be published and made available by External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

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N° 279



Le 9 décembre 1991

INAUGURATION D'UNE SÉRIE DE CONFÉRENCES SUR LA POLITIQUE ÉTRANGÈRE

La secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Barbara McDougall, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada a institué une série annuelle de conférences en l'honneur de O.D. Skelton, l'un des principaux architectes du Ministère et de la politique étrangère du Canada.

La première conférence commémorative O.D. Skelton sera donnée par M. Allan Gotlieb, ancien sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures et ancien ambassadeur du Canada aux États-Unis. Elle aura lieu le 10 décembre, à Toronto, dans le cadre d'une conférence marquant le 60^e anniversaire du Statut de Westminster.

D'après un grand historien canadien, O.D. Skelton a été le fonctionnaire le plus influent de l'histoire du Canada. Sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures de 1925 jusqu'à sa mort, en janvier 1941, il a contribué à l'établissement d'une politique étrangère proprement canadienne et a su attirer à Ottawa plusieurs personnes de valeur, dont Georges Vanier, Jules Léger et Lester B. Pearson.

Le texte prononcé par M. Gotlieb sera publié par Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada.

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Pour de plus amples renseignements, les représentants des médias peuvent s'adresser au :

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Ministre des
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et du développement
international



No. 227

December 10, 1992

UN OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The Honourable Monique Landry, Minister for External Relations and International Development, and Minister of State for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, introduced today, on behalf of all member countries of the United Nations, the Commemorative Resolution on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People.

"It is a great honour for Canada to introduce into this General Assembly -- on behalf of the many co-sponsors from all regions of the world -- the Commemorative Resolution for the International Year of the World's Indigenous People," said the Minister. "The International Year provides Canada and all the co-sponsors with an opportunity to participate in efforts to promote the values, history and aspirations of indigenous people and to further improve international co-operation in the field of human rights."

Canada has taken an active role in drafting the Resolution for the International Year and in bringing it forward for the United Nations.

Mary Simon, former President of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, and Ovide Mercredi, National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations, also took part in the opening day ceremonies on behalf of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada.

The primary objective of the International Year is to strengthen international co-operation in finding solutions for the problems faced by the world's indigenous communities. The Resolution seeks to encourage various governments to acknowledge the special needs of indigenous people in the formulation of their national policies without setting them apart from the societies within which they live.

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The theme for events in 1993 is "Indigenous People -- a New Partnership." Events are planned throughout the year in Canada and around the world by governments, non-governmental groups and a number of international organizations. These activities will include conferences, grants and awards for research on Aboriginal peoples, publications and educational books on various Aboriginal issues.

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No. 228

December 10, 1992

CANADA-KOREA ARMS CONTROL VERIFICATION TRAINING SEMINAR

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today announced that Canada will host a special conventional forces verification seminar for senior military officials from the Republic of Korea.

From December 14 to 18, 10 Korean military officials will be in Ottawa to undertake a week-long intensive course on conventional forces inspection techniques. The seminar, conducted by officials of the Department of National Defence, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, and External Affairs and International Trade Canada, is designed to provide concrete support for South Korean efforts to reduce armaments and build confidence on the Korean Peninsula.

"For many years now, Canada has specialized in the field of verification techniques," said Mrs. McDougall. "As part of the government's efforts to prevent excessive conventional arms build-ups worldwide, I am pleased that we can share this information with our Korean colleagues."

Department of National Defence staff have conducted inspections in six countries under the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty and three under the Vienna Document, and have participated in approximately 60 trial inspections with Canada's allies.

This verification seminar, arranged at the request of the Korean government, is the second in a series hosted by Canada. In March 1992, Canada hosted a five-day workshop

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for representatives of countries of the former Soviet Union. That seminar, in co-operation with the Netherlands and with the assistance of NATO, focused on verification requirements of the CFE Treaty.

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Minister for
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No. 229

December 10, 1992

CANADA CONCERNED OVER SITUATION IN ZAIRE

The Honourable Monique Landry, Minister for External Relations and International Development, has expressed serious preoccupation over the deteriorating situation in Zaire.

"The Canadian government is very concerned about the revocation of Prime Minister Tshisekedi's provisional government and about the use of force to attempt to compromise the democratic process," said the Minister, adding that the transition to a democratic regime ought to take place in accordance with the decisions of the National Sovereign Conference (CNS).

Mrs. Landry stressed that the Canadian government fully supported the efforts of Prime Minister Tshisekedi's government to achieve the objectives of the CNS. She added that until the Zairian situation stabilized, Canadian humanitarian aid would continue to be offered solely through non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies.

At Mrs. Landry's request, senior officials of External Affairs and International Trade Canada have summoned the Ambassador of Zaire in Ottawa in order to convey to him the Canadian government's serious concerns about the democratization process.

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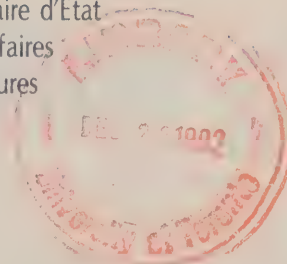
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No. 230

December 11, 1992

McDOUGALL TO ATTEND REGIONAL SECURITY MEETINGS IN EUROPE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall will be in Europe, December 14-18, for a series of regional security meetings. Discussions at the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NACC) and the London Conference on the Former Yugoslavia will focus on the conflicts and political and security issues facing Europe.

On December 14 and 15, Mrs. McDougall will be in Stockholm to attend the Council meeting of the CSCE. Ministers will review CSCE missions to trouble spots such as Kosovo, Georgia and Nagorno-Karabakh and sanctions-monitoring missions in the countries neighbouring the former Yugoslavia. They will also adopt measures to strengthen the ability of the CSCE to deal with ethnic conflicts and violations of human rights in Europe.

On December 16, Mrs. McDougall will be in Geneva for a meeting of the Steering Committee of the London Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. Foreign ministers will take stock of events since the Plenary Session of the Conference in August and look at ways to increase international pressure on the parties to bring the conflict to an end.

While in Geneva, the Minister will also meet with Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, concerning the situation facing the millions of displaced people in the Balkans.

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On December 17, Mrs. McDougall will attend the North Atlantic Council (NAC) meeting in Brussels. Key issues for discussion are NATO's role in peacekeeping and its future relations with the Western European Union. The 16 NATO ministers will also review the support the Alliance is providing to UN peacekeeping in the former Yugoslavia. The December 18 meeting of the NACC will consider proposals for expanding political and security co-operation between NATO allies and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

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CANADA TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM CYPRUS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, and the Minister of National Defence, the Honourable Marcel Masse, announced today that Canada has decided to withdraw its peacekeeping contingent from the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in mid-1993. Canada has been serving in UNFICYP since 1964 and currently has 575 troops involved. Until 1992, with Canada's contribution to the former republics of Yugoslavia, Canada's largest peacekeeping force was in Cyprus.

"Peacekeeping must never be considered as an end in itself or as a substitute for political leadership, honourable compromise and negotiation," said Mrs. McDougall. "Whether or not Canadian troops remain in Cyprus, it is the Greek and Turkish Cypriots who bear the ultimate responsibility for resolving the dispute."

"Canadian peacekeepers have made a long and successful contribution to keeping peace in Cyprus for 28 years; it is time for other nations to step in and do their part," said Mr. Masse. "Our soldiers will continue to use their expertise to advance the cause of peace elsewhere around the world."

Over the years, the government has carefully reviewed the situation in Cyprus and encouraged a permanent resolution to the conflict. The Secretary of State for External Affairs has held numerous consultations on the Cyprus issue with the UN Secretary-General, the main parties to the conflict and the countries contributing troops to UNFICYP, including Britain, Denmark and Austria. Mrs. McDougall also visited the region in spring 1992 and met with key leaders to discuss prospects for resolving the conflict.

"In deciding to withdraw our troops, we are not saying that the United Nations should put an end to its peacekeeping mission in Cyprus," said Mrs. McDougall. "That is a matter for the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the parties involved to consider. We will continue to support the Secretary-General's ongoing efforts to find a peaceful, negotiated solution. I once again call upon the parties involved to implement Security Council Resolution 789 and to work with the Secretary-General."

Canada will be maintaining its peacekeeping contingent in Cyprus through the next round of UN-sponsored negotiations scheduled for March 1993. Canadian troops will be withdrawn in close consultation with the UN, commencing after June 15, 1993.

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Defence Media Liaison
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BACKGROUNDER

CYPRUS

After successive Ottoman and British administrations, Cyprus gained independence in 1960 with a complex constitution based on a balanced status for the island's Greek and Turkish communities, with Greece, Turkey and the U.K. as guarantors. Turkish Cypriots make up 18 per cent and Greek Cypriots 80 per cent of the population.

In 1964, fighting between the communities led to international involvement: the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was created to keep the peace.

Following a right-wing Greek Cypriot coup in 1974 and subsequent Turkish intervention, Cyprus was divided in two; most Turkish Cypriots moved to the northern part of the island, and nearly all Greek Cypriots moved to the south. UNFICYP maintains the cease-fire and patrols a buffer zone that runs across the island. The Force's mandate comes up for renewal once again on December 15, 1992.

The Canadian contingent of peacekeepers, which has been stationed on the island since 1964, now numbers 575. Since 1972, the Canadian infantry battalion has been responsible for the critical Nicosia sector.

Since the creation of UNFICYP, there has been a series of intercommunal talks brokered by the UN Secretary-General. However, little progress toward a settlement has been made. Canada believes that the mission of good offices launched by the UN Secretary-General in 1988 remains the most appropriate vehicle in the search for a solution. Canada continues to actively encourage the parties in the dispute to devote greater effort, imagination and political will to finding a permanent solution to the conflict. These views have been communicated clearly to Cypriot President Vassiliou, head of the Greek-Cypriot community, and Turkish-Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, during their visits to Ottawa in April 1990 and April 1991 respectively.

Over the past year, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, has held discussions with the UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali on Cyprus. In her meeting with the UN Secretary-General in January 1992, Mrs. McDougall emphasized that

Canada could not continue its commitment forever to open-ended peacekeeping missions that provide little real incentive for parties involved to resolve their disputes and are a heavy financial burden. She also told the UN Secretary-General that without some signs of progress in the political situation in Cyprus, Canada would be withdrawing its troops.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has met the main parties to the conflict in Cyprus on several occasions, emphasizing the importance of working with the UN Secretary-General to reach a permanent solution to the conflict. In spring 1992, Mrs. McDougall visited the region to assess the situation and to review Canada's peacekeeping operation. During her visit, she met with key leaders to discuss prospects for resolving the conflict.

Mrs. McDougall has held discussions on the Cyprus issue with the U.S. and countries contributing troops to UNFICYP, including Britain, Denmark and Austria. In June 1992, Denmark announced that it would be withdrawing its peacekeeping contingent from Cyprus by year's end. Britain and Austria have announced plans to reduce the number of military personnel in Cyprus.

December 1992

Where Canadian Peacekeepers Serve

Present Peacekeeping Commitments, the Year Canadian Participation Began and the Number of Canadians Involved:

Coalition Forces in Somalia, 1992	900
UN Protection Force, I/Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR I), 1992	1,200
UN Protection Force, II/Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR II), 1992	1,200
UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), 1992	213
UN Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL), 1992	11
European Community Monitoring Mission, Yugoslavia, 1991	12
UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM), 1991	15
UN Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO), 1991	33
UN Iraq-Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM), 1991	45
Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP), 1990	1
Multinational Force and Observers, Sinai (MFO), 1986	28
UN Disengagement Observer Force, Golan Heights (UNDOF), 1974	180
UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), 1964	575
UN Truce Supervisory Organization, Middle East (UNTSO), 1954	13

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No. 233

December 14, 1992

CANADA WELCOMES PRINCIPLES ON USE OF NUCLEAR POWER SOURCES IN OUTER SPACE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today welcomed the adoption by the United Nations of a set of principles on the use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

"The principles approved by the UN General Assembly represent a real step forward in our attempts to create a legal regime on the safe use of outer space," said Mrs. McDougall. "Our country has had first-hand experience of the potential hazards of nuclear power sources launched into outer space. Because of this, our negotiators have been active in developing these principles."

The UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space began work on developing the principles in 1978 at Canada's request. That followed the crash of Cosmos 954, a nuclear-powered Soviet satellite, in the Northwest Territories and the subsequent radio-active contamination of the area surrounding the crash site.

The principles set out guidelines for minimizing the amount of radio-active material in space and limiting exposure in accidents involving systems using nuclear power sources. States launching nuclear-powered space objects agree to do safety assessments based on agreed criteria and to make the results publicly available. Should such a space object malfunction, the states are required to inform other countries that may be at risk from re-entry. The principles also contain provisions on compensation for damages caused by space objects carrying a nuclear power source, including reimbursement for clean-up operations.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874



No. 234

December 15, 1992

McDOUGALL WELCOMES FORMAL END TO CIVIL WAR IN EL SALVADOR

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today welcomed the final demobilization of combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador, which formally ends 12 years of civil war in that country. The Minister said that Canada will be represented at official peace celebrations in San Salvador today by her Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Benno Friesen, the Member for Surrey-White Rocks.

"This is not only the formal end of the armed conflict in El Salvador but also a major step toward national reconciliation and a more peaceful and prosperous future," stated Mrs. McDougall.

The Minister said that the peace process in El Salvador is a good example of how the United Nations, supported by members of the international community, can be effective in helping to settle complex disputes.

Mrs. McDougall said that Canada made an important contribution to the peace process in El Salvador. It participates in the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador, which has monitored the disarmament and demobilization of combatants. Canada has also provided \$1.6 million for projects to support democratic institutions and the integration of former combatants into civil society.

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No. 237

December 17, 1992

CANADA EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN CUBA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today expressed her disappointment about recent developments in the human rights situation in Cuba.

"Canadians are deeply troubled by the attack last week on Mr. Elizardo Sanchez, the President of the Cuban Commission for Human Rights and National Reconciliation," said Mrs. McDougall. "I call upon the Cuban authorities to stop the harassment of dissidents."

The Minister indicated that the Cuban Chargé d'affaires had been called in by External Affairs and International Trade Canada to be informed of Canada's concerns. In addition, on December 15, the Canadian Ambassador to Cuba, Ms. Julie Loranger, expressed Canada's position to Mr. Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, the Cuban Vice Minister of External Relations.

Over the past three decades, Canada and Cuba have had productive relations in the fields of fisheries, tourism, agriculture and trade. However, Canada has always been concerned about the state of human rights in Cuba and has frequently raised the issue with the Cuban government at the very highest levels.

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December 17, 1992

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, announces the following diplomatic appointments:

Mr. Michael R. Bell, from Montreal, Quebec, as Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Mr. Bell (BComm [Economics], Queen's University, 1961) joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1961. In Ottawa, he has served as Director, Policy and Planning, Electrical and Electronics Branch with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. With External Affairs and International Trade Canada, he has served as Assistant Deputy Minister, Latin America and Caribbean Branch, from 1985 to 1988, and as Assistant Deputy Minister, Special Projects: COSICS Implementation, from 1988 to 1990. He has served abroad in Oslo, London, Lima, Madrid and Moscow. In 1981 until 1985, he returned to Lima as Ambassador. Since 1990 he has been Ambassador to the Soviet Union, now the Russian Federation, with concurrent accreditation to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Mr. Bell is married to Christine McCook and they have two children. He replaces Jacques Gignac.

Mr. Arthur H. Campeau, from Montreal, Quebec, as Ambassador for Environment and Sustainable Development.

Mr. Campeau (BA Honours [Political Science and Philosophy], Loyola College; BCL Honours, McGill University; called to the Bar of Quebec, 1967; appointed Queen's Counsel, 1986) has served as the Special Advisor on International Affairs to the Minister of Environment Canada since 1989 and, in February 1992, was also appointed Ambassador and Personal Representative (Sherpa) of the Prime Minister to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

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Prior to these appointments, and from 1967 to 1989, Mr. Campeau practised law as a barrister before the Courts of Quebec, the Quebec Court of Appeal, the Federal Court and the Supreme Court of Canada, as well as a number of federal and provincial royal commissions. During various intervals from 1963 to 1969, Mr. Campeau was a lecturer of Political Science and seminar leader in Constitutional Law at McGill University.

Mr. Adriaan C. de Hoog, from Brandon, Manitoba, as Consul General in Berlin.

Mr. de Hoog (BA [Physics], University of Manitoba, 1967; MSc [Physics], University of Saskatchewan, 1969; DPhil [History of Science], Oxford University, England, 1974; Rhodes Scholar, Saskatchewan, 1969) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1974. He has served abroad in Nairobi and Bonn. In Ottawa, Mr. de Hoog has served in the Press Office, the Aid and Development Division, Western European Division, the Energy/Nuclear Division and most recently was Director of the Environment Division. He is married to Regina Makowski and the couple have two children. He replaces Franco D. Pillarella.

Mr. Lawrence T. Dickenson, from London, Ontario, as Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia.

Mr. Dickenson (BSc [Agric-Economics], University of Guelph, 1968) joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1968. He served abroad in Vienna, Belgrade, Moscow and Brussels (European Economic Community); as Counsellor (Commercial) in Cairo, from 1979 to 1981; and as Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul in Seoul from 1981 to 1984. In Ottawa, at External Affairs and International Trade Canada, he served as Director, European Community Relations Division, from 1984 to 1986, and as Director General, International Cultural Relations Bureau, from 1986 to 1988. From 1988 to 1992, he was Ambassador to Kuwait. He is married to Margaret Helen Boyko. They have two children. He replaces Ingrid Hall.

Mr. Réjean Frenette, from Quebec City, Quebec, as Ambassador to the Republic of Zaire with concurrent accreditation to the Republic of Burundi, the People's Republic of the Congo and the Rwandese Republic.

Mr. Frenette (BA, Université de Montréal, 1963; BSc [Political Science], Université de Montréal, 1965; MA [Industrial Relations], Université de Montréal, 1967) joined the foreign service at the Department of Trade and Commerce

in 1967. He has served abroad in Bonn, Washington, Tehran, Kuala Lumpur and Paris (twice), where, from 1988 to 1992, he was Minister-Counsellor (Commercial/Economic). In Ottawa, he has been Deputy Director, Human Resources Planning, Trade Commissioner Service and, from 1986 to 1988, was Director of the Asia Pacific South Trade Development Division at External Affairs and International Trade Canada. Mr. Frenette is married to Charlotte Dallaire, and the couple have two sons, Martin and Jean-François. He replaces Claude Laverdure.

Ms. Camille Guilbault, from Buckingham, Quebec, as Commissioner General for the Canadian Section Expo'93, Taejon, Korea.

Ms. Guilbault (Brevet d'enseignement spécialisé en enfance exceptionnelle, ministère de l'Éducation du Québec) was with the Department of Education for the Province of Quebec from 1967 to 1971 where she was responsible for designing programs for gifted children. From 1971 to 1984, she held several posts with the Department of Health and Social Services, including Director of the Pavillon du Parc, an institution for the mentally handicapped. In 1984, she joined the Office of the Prime Minister with responsibility for Quebec Affairs. From 1987 to 1989, Ms. Guilbault served as Special Events Co-ordinator for the Summit Management Office at External Affairs and International Trade Canada. In 1989, she returned to the Prime Minister's Office as National Caucus Director with responsibility for Quebec Affairs and, in 1991, was named Deputy Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister. Ms. Guilbault is married to Michael Casey.

Mr. Andrew M. Robinson, from Peterborough, Ontario, as Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Mr. Robinson (BA, Trent University, 1967; Post-graduate studies, University of Manchester, England, 1968 and Queen's University, 1969; Banff School of Advanced Management, 1990) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1969. He has served abroad in Prague, London, Beirut and Cairo. In Ottawa, Mr. Robinson has served as Deputy Director, Northwest European Division and Deputy Director, Intelligence Analysis Division. From 1988 to February 1992, he was Director, Middle East Relations Division and, from August 1990 to April 1991, was simultaneously Director of the Gulf Crisis Task Force. He later received a Government of Canada Merit Award from the Secretary of State for External Affairs for his leadership during the crisis. Mr. Robinson has three children. He replaces Arthur Percy Sherwood.

Mr. David M. Stockwell, from Montreal, Quebec, as Ambassador to Ethiopia with concurrent accreditation to the Republic of Djibouti and the Republic of The Sudan. .

Mr. Stockwell (BA Honours, Bishop's University, 1963) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1966. He has served abroad in Rio de Janeiro, Peking and Islamabad and, in London, as Minister-Counsellor (Administration) from 1981 to 1985. In Ottawa, he has served as Area Comptroller, Bureau of Finance and Administration and Deputy Director, Staff Relations Bureau. From 1980 to 1981, he was Senior Advisor for the Royal Commission on Conditions in the Foreign Service and most recently he served as Director General, Bureau of Physical Resources. Mr. Stockwell is married to Susan Scott and the couple have two children. He replaces Francis M. Filleul.

Mrs. Mary Vandenhoff, from Stonewall, Manitoba, as Consul General in Sao Paulo.

Mrs. Vandenhoff (BA, Queen's University, 1966; MA, National Autonomous University of Mexico, 1970; MBA, University of Toronto, 1973) joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1973. She served abroad in Quito as Counsellor (Commercial) from September 1984 to January 1985. In Ottawa, she was Deputy Director, South and Southeast Asia Division, from February 1984 to May 1985; Deputy Director, Commercial/Economic Stream, from 1985 to 1986; and Director, Export Finance Capital Projects and Trading House Division, from 1986 to 1988. She was Ambassador to the Republic of Finland from 1988 to 1992 and, concurrently, to the Republic of Estonia from 1991 to 1992. She is married to Jack Vandenhoff. They have three children. She replaces C. William Ross.

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No. 239

December 18, 1992

CANADA DEPLORES ISRAEL'S DEPORTATION OF PALESTINIANS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today deplored Israel's deportation of some 400 Palestinians to Lebanon from the Occupied Territories. The Minister issued the statement from Brussels where she is attending meetings of NATO and the North Atlantic Co-operation Council.

"Such deportations are a violation of international law, specifically the fourth Geneva Convention, which imposes duties on occupying powers," said Mrs. McDougall.

The Minister condemned the violence in the Occupied Territories over the last few days, notably the death of several Palestinians and Israeli soldiers. She said that she was profoundly saddened by the murder of an Israeli soldier earlier this week.

"The expulsions and the renewed violence in the Occupied Territories are a setback in the long process of reconciliation between Israel and the Palestinians," said the Minister. "Both sides must realize that peaceful negotiations rather than violence are the only avenue toward a just, lasting and comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

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No. 240

December 18, 1992

CANADA PARTICIPATES IN ELECTORAL OBSERVER MISSION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, announces Canada's participation in the monitoring of the electoral process in the former Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Canada has sent a four-person team that will observe this Sunday's election as part of an international effort under the aegis of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

"This international observer mission aims at encouraging the largest possible popular participation in the elections. Given the current situation, it is particularly important that they be free, fair and equitable," said Mrs. McDougall. "I hope that these elections will be a helpful step toward a peaceful resolution of the tragic conflict in the former Yugoslavia."

The Canadian electoral mission is headed by Mr. Jacques Girard, Executive Director and General Counsel at Elections Canada. Other members are Mr. Lenard Cohen, political science professor at Simon Fraser University, Mr. Michel Marchand, federal returning officer for the region of Montreal, and Mr. Pierre Guimond from External Affairs and International Trade Canada.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **December 18, 1992**

No. 241

For release

CONTRACT IN ANKARA WILL TRIGGER A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF JOBS IN CANADA

The Honourable Jean Corbeil, Minister of Transport, on behalf of the Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced that an important contract has been signed today by the UTDC Consortium to build a mass transit system in Ankara, Turkey. This transaction will generate some 14,330 person-years of employment in Canada.

The project entails the engineering and construction of a 12-station 15-kilometre heavy rail mass transit system, including the supply of 108 railcars. This is the first phase of a planned 54-kilometre system designed to alleviate congestion in the downtown core of Turkey's capital city.

"I am extremely proud that Canadian companies, supported by our government, could face strong international competition and win this major contract," said Minister Wilson. "Not only will a substantial number of jobs be created and business stimulated for numerous Canadian suppliers and subcontractors, but also our potential to win similar contracts in the future is increased tremendously."

Minister Corbeil was in Turkey on behalf of Minister Wilson to attend the official signing of the commercial contract. "Canada has an international reputation as a world-class supplier of urban transit systems. Such a high-profile project will further enhance our image as a global competitor in this field," said Minister Corbeil.

During his visit, Minister Corbeil met with the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Transport and the Mayor of Ankara, as well as a number of other officials, to discuss matters of mutual commercial interest, including the Ankara metro project.

The consortium that will construct the metro system is made up of two Canadian companies, Bombardier Inc.'s UTDC Systems Division and SNC-Lavalin Inc., as well as two Turkish construction firms, Gama and Guris. Bombardier's prime responsibilities will be to provide the systems engineering and to supply the major equipment, including the subway vehicles. SNC-Lavalin will be responsible for overall project management, the electrical system, track work and the fare collection system. Gama and Guris will perform all civil works.

A complex financial structure is being put together, involving the participation of the governments of Canada, Ontario and the U.K., as well as that of a syndicate of international banks including the Royal Bank of Canada, under the leadership of Bankers Trust. Out of the transaction, worth over US\$650 million, the Export Development Corporation (EDC) will guarantee loans made by commercial banks to the Municipality of Greater Ankara in the amount of US\$235.91 million, \$60 million of which will be underwritten by the Government of Ontario. EDC will also lend US\$114.09 million to the Republic of Turkey on behalf of the Government of Canada.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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No. 242

December 22, 1992

CANADA LIFTS TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today announced that, effective immediately, Canada is lifting all travel restrictions on Russian diplomats, consular officials, business representatives and journalists in Canada.

"Now that Canadians are free to travel around Russia, we are reciprocating by scrapping this Cold War relic," said Mrs. McDougall. "This will strengthen diplomatic, business and people-to-people contacts."

Canada's regulations were, from the beginning, a response to restrictions imposed by authorities in Moscow. Russia has now abolished these restrictions.

Until today's announcement, official representatives in both countries have been required to submit detailed travel notices two days in advance of trips outside the cities where they were stationed.

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news release

Date **December 23, 1992**

No. 244

For release

UNITED NATIONS ESTABLISHES COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and Environment Minister Jean Charest today welcomed the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of a resolution establishing the Commission on Sustainable Development. Canada has played an active role throughout the discussions leading up to the establishment of the Commission.

"The global character of environment problems means that no nation can act in isolation. We all face common sets of problems that need new co-operative efforts if we are to deal with them," said Mrs. McDougall. "This Commission is a significant step forward in getting the world community to organize itself to better deal with the challenges of sustainable development."

"Canada looks forward to open and constructive exchanges with other members of the Commission on their action plans for Agenda 21," said Mr. Charest. "Canada is also committed to sharing its Green Plan experience with other countries as they prepare their sustainable development plans."

The Commission has been given a comprehensive and forward-looking mandate regarding the implementation of Agenda 21, the principal document agreed to by world leaders at the June 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. In addition, its mandate will cover the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the Guiding Principles on Forests, and new co-operative arrangements related to sustainable development. Canada will look to the Commission to build international co-operation on forests and fisheries and to provide impetus to the development of international environmental law.

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BACKGROUNDER

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations has established a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development to guide implementation of Agenda 21, a comprehensive strategy for global action on sustainable development, and other agreements negotiated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali announced on December 4, 1992, that the Secretariat of the Commission will be located in New York in the new Department of Policy Co-ordination and Sustainable Development. The Department will be headed by Nitin Desai (India), who served as Deputy to Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of UNCED.

How the Commission Will Work

The Commission will be made up of high-level representatives of 53 states elected from the UN member states. Membership will rotate among governments and will be drawn equitably from various geographic regions. Canada will apply for membership to the Commission during the February 1993 organizational session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), of which the Commission will be a subsidiary body.

The Commission will:

- monitor implementation of Agenda 21, recognizing that it is a dynamic document that could evolve over time;
- promote incorporation of the principles of the Rio Declaration and the Guiding Principles on Forests in the implementation of Agenda 21;
- consider implementation of Agenda 21 by governments, on the basis of information provided by them, including problems relating to financial resources and the transfer of environmentally sound technology;
- review commitments made by donor countries in Agenda 21, including the provision of new and additional financial resources and the transfer of technology on favourable terms;
- review and analyze relevant input from competent non-governmental organizations, and enhance the dialogue with non-governmental and independent sector groups; and
- work with other UN agencies to integrate principles of sustainability throughout the UN system.

Timetable of Meetings

The Commission will be formally established and its members elected at the organizational session of ECOSOC, February 2 to 5, 1993. An organizational session of the new Commission will be held in New York,

possibly in February 1993, to elect officers and decide on the agenda of its first substantive session planned for New York during the May/June 1993 period. The location of future meetings is still to be decided.

It is expected that rules of procedure for non-governmental organizations (NGOs)' participation will be considered at the organizational session of ECOSOC, in time to permit NGO involvement in the Commission's sessions. Canada is very supportive of NGO involvement in the work of the Commission and has played a significant role during negotiations to ensure their active participation.

Program of Work

The Secretary-General will submit proposals for the Commission's program of work to its organizational session. At the same time, the UN General Assembly recommended that the Commission adopt a "multi-year thematic program," setting particular issues in Agenda 21 as priorities each year.

The Assembly recommended that, to ensure an integrated approach to environment and development and to link sectoral and cross-sectoral issues, the Commission's work could be "clustered" as follows: financial resources and mechanisms; the transfer of environmentally sound technology; capacity-building; and implementation (at international, regional and national levels) of Agenda 21 and relevant environmental conventions.

A high-level meeting, to include government ministers, would also be held as part of the Commission's annual session to provide an integrated overview of implementation of Agenda 21 and to consider emerging policy issues. This meeting is intended to give political impetus to the decisions taken at the Earth Summit and to the fulfilment of commitments made there.

Canada's Priorities for the Commission

Canada's key substantive priorities for the Commission include:

- building international co-operation on forest management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests;
- providing impetus for the development of new international environmental law;
- ensuring transparency in the Commission's work by involving Indigenous groups, business, scientists and all major groups; and
- supporting the work of the UN Conference on High Seas Fishing.

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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 245

December 24, 1992

McDOUGALL EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT SERBIAN ELECTIONS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today issued the following statement on the former Yugoslavia.

The elections of December 20, 1992 for the Presidency of Serbia and for the federal parliament and republican assemblies in Serbia and Montenegro provided an opportunity for change. Regrettably, the conditions in which these elections were held were seriously flawed. Reports from the team of international observers, which included four Canadians, found numerous and grave irregularities during the campaign and during the voting.

There is considerable doubt whether the outcome is a free expression of the will of the electorate. There is no indication that the destructive policies that have led to much of the present crisis will change.

Canada continues to believe strongly that attempts to stop the violence and suffering, and to ensure it does not spread further, require the full engagement of the United Nations. Action by the Security Council is the clearest sign of the world's commitment to act effectively to stop the tragedy in Bosnia and Hercegovina, and prevent its spread. The election results have underlined this.

Canada has welcomed the Council's recent decision to tighten economic sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro. We are applying these new measures strictly. We are exploring with our allies what additional measures should be taken.

External Affairs and
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Canada

To ensure the perpetrators of atrocities are called to justice, Canada is taking the lead in the establishment of an ad hoc tribunal to try those responsible for war crimes. We now have solid international support for this Canadian initiative and are discussing with our allies how to put the tribunal in place.

Canada has informed the UN Secretary General that it will strongly support a decision by the Security Council to enforce the no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina. In doing so we are fully conscious of the UN's concern for the impact of this on the ongoing humanitarian relief effort.

The Government supports a negotiated political settlement as the best way of achieving a durable solution but if there is no change of heart by the authorities in Belgrade, they run the risk of complete isolation from the international community.

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news release

Date December 24, 1992

No. 247

For release

McDOUGALL AND CROSBIE WELCOME UN HIGH SEAS CONFERENCE DECISION

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, and the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, the Honourable John Crosbie, today welcomed the decision by the United Nations General Assembly to convene an International Conference on High Seas Fishing in April in New York. A second session will be held in July, and the Conference should aim to complete its work by the fall of 1994.

"This Conference will provide a long overdue opportunity to develop rules for the management of high seas fisheries, in accordance with principles of conservation and sustainable development," Mrs. McDougall said.

"The International High Seas Fishing Conference is one of the recommendations of *Agenda 21*, the blueprint for sustainable development in the 21st century, adopted in June by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)," Mrs. McDougall pointed out.

"This conference must establish rules for the management of high seas fisheries of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks," said Mr. Crosbie.

Fishing by distant-water fleets outside Canada's 200-mile limit on the "Nose" and "Tail" of the Grand Banks has been an important factor in the decline of several fish stocks that extend out of Canadian waters into the high seas.

"During the lengthy period leading up to UNCED, Canada worked with other countries that shared our objectives to make other nations aware of the devastating effects of overfishing by foreign fleets outside the 200-mile exclusive zones of coastal states," Mr. Crosbie said. "Together with these countries, Canada is working to ensure that the UN Conference is successful in developing rules that will bring an end to overfishing on the high seas."

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BACKGROUNDER

THE LEGAL INITIATIVE

The Issue

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides a framework for co-operation on management and conservation for the high seas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. It leaves legal rights and obligations applicable to straddling stocks -- and other stocks not under the exclusive management of coastal states, such as highly migratory species -- in an ambiguous state. The specific rights of coastal states and the obligations of the high seas fishing states are only vaguely sketched out. The resulting legal uncertainty leaves these stocks vulnerable to overfishing on the high seas by fleets from distant-water fishing countries.

The question is how to give practical effect to the obligations of distant-water fishing states to co-operate with each other and the appropriate coastal states in the conservation of fish stocks on the high seas.

A Possible Solution: Canada's Legal Initiative

Canada has been seeking a global solution. The international dimension of the solution for Canada has been to seek an effective, enforceable framework for conservation and management of resources beyond the 200-mile limit: rules consistent with the Law of the Sea by which all states fishing on the high seas agree to abide, that will end unsustainable exploitation of fish stocks.

The attainment of such rules is the purpose behind what has been called Canada's Legal Initiative. These rules would clarify and lend substance to the vague provisions in UNCLOS.

Canada took the lead in pursuing this goal by convening an International Conference of Law of the Sea Experts in St. John's in September 1990. The Experts agreed on certain fundamental principles, including that:

- Members of the international community whose nationals fish in areas of the high seas must co-operate with each other and the adjacent coastal states on conservation including enforcement and dispute settlement;
- Members of regional fisheries organizations have a duty to ensure that their nationals comply with all conservation measures, and that they not resort to techniques such as reflagging vessels to escape controls;

- Distant-water fishing nations must ensure that fishing by their nationals on the high seas does not have an adverse effect on the living resources under the jurisdiction of coastal states; and
- The management regime applied on the high seas to straddling stocks and highly migratory species should be consistent with the management regime of the coastal states applicable to such stocks and species in their exclusive economic zones.

The next significant step in the quest for effective controls on high seas fisheries was achieved at a meeting of experts held in May 1991, in Santiago. At that meeting, Chile, New Zealand and Canada developed a text of principles and measures, based on the St. John's conclusions, which became known as the "Santiago Text."

During the lengthy negotiations leading up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Canada took the lead in the preparation of the initial UNCED text concerning high seas fisheries problems that was eventually incorporated into Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 -- the Oceans chapter -- for adoption by UNCED. That draft included the Santiago text.

Because of the diversity of subjects that UNCED had to address and the fact that the outcome was to be a series of non-binding recommendations, the coastal state group concluded that a UN conference devoted exclusively to high seas fisheries of straddling stocks and highly migratory species should be one of the UNCED recommendations.

The UN Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

Canada led the effort at the 1992 United Nations General Assembly, which resulted in a resolution formally convening the UN Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The Conference will provide, for the first time, a forum to develop rules for the management of high seas fisheries in accordance with conservation and sustainable development principles within the framework for international co-operation established by UNCLOS. It will also continue to focus international attention on current overfishing on the high seas, thus increasing the pressure to stop this practice.

The Conference will start its work early in 1993 and aim to complete it before the 49th session of the UN General Assembly in the fall of 1994.

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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 248

December 31, 1992

CANADA PAYS 1993 CONTRIBUTION IN FULL TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, announced today that Canada has paid its annual assessed contributions to the 1993 Regular Budget of the United Nations and of the major UN specialized agencies.

"By making payment before the end of the year," said Mrs. McDougall, "Canada wishes to show our support for the essential work of the United Nations in international peace and security, humanitarian assistance and furthering human rights and development throughout the world. Payment of UN dues in full and on time is a treaty obligation, and Canada calls upon all member states to meet their obligations in a timely fashion."

The Minister stressed that the United Nations continues to face a serious financial crisis that threatens its ability to carry out the urgent and important new tasks that it is regularly asked to take on, particularly in the field of peacekeeping.

Canada's assessed contribution to the UN's Regular Budget for 1993 stands at 3.11 per cent or US\$31,743,607. The government has also paid its 1993 assessed contributions to the following major UN specialized agencies: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), headquartered in Montreal; World Health Organization (WHO); International Labour Organization (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); and International Maritime Organization (IMO). In addition to its contribution to the UN's Regular Budget, Canada pays assessed contributions of about US\$80 million a year to 10 UN peacekeeping operations.

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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 1

January 3, 1993

CANADA WELCOMES START II TREATY

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today welcomed the signing of the START II nuclear arms reduction treaty by U.S. President George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin. The Minister called upon other countries of the former Soviet Union with nuclear weapons on their territory to honour their arms reduction commitments. In particular, she urged these states to fully implement their undertakings with respect to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

"The START II Treaty represents the single greatest reduction in destructive power ever mandated by an arms control treaty," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada is delighted that the new spirit of co-operation between former adversaries has resulted in such a tangible gain for world security."

The Treaty calls for massive reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and the Russian Federation, with each side destroying roughly 70 per cent of its strategic arsenal. Heavy, land-based, multiple warhead missiles, generally regarded as the most destabilizing, will be eliminated entirely by both parties.

"START II constitutes a significant boost for the nuclear non-proliferation process. Its signing takes on even greater significance as we move toward the NPT review and extension conference in 1995," the Minister added.

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No. 2

January 5, 1993

McDOUGALL SAYS KENYAN ELECTIONS STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall said that, despite some irregularities, the recent vote in Kenya is a step in the right direction for democracy in that country. Five Canadians participated as electoral observers, in Commonwealth and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) monitoring groups, in what were the first multi-party elections in Kenya since Independence.

"International and domestic observers concluded that, though the process was less than perfect, the vote generally reflects the will of the Kenyan people," said the Minister.

Mrs. McDougall urged the three main opposition parties to pursue their goals peacefully and democratically by entering the new parliament and using democratic means to improve the system further.

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No. 3

January 6, 1993

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announces the following diplomatic appointments:

General A. John G.D. de Chastelain, born in Bucharest, Romania, as Ambassador to the United States of America.

General de Chastelain was appointed Chief of the Defense Staff in 1989.

General de Chastelain (BA [History], Royal Military College, Kingston, 1960) began his military career in 1955 when he joined the Canadian Army (Militia) as a piper in the Calgary Highlanders. In 1960, he was commissioned into the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He served as aide-de-camp to the Chief of General Staff at Army Headquarters in Ottawa and was selected to attend Army Staff College in Camberley, England. He served in Cyprus as part of the United Nations Force, where he was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff at Headquarters, United Nations Force in Cyprus and Commander of the Canadian Contingent. He has served in various capacities in Canada and abroad including Commander of Canadian Forces Base, Montreal, Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada and Commander, 4th Canadian Mechanized Brigade Group in Lahr, Germany. General de Chastelain was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister (Personnel) at the Department of National Defence in 1986 and, in 1988, was appointed as the Vice-Chief of the Defense Staff. He is married and has two children. He replaces Derek H. Burney.

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Donald W. Campbell, from Drayton, Ontario, as Ambassador to Japan.

Since 1989, Mr. Campbell has been Deputy Minister for International Trade, and Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Campbell (BA Honours [Economics and Political Science], Waterloo University College, 1964) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1964. He has served abroad in Seattle, Kingston, London, Nairobi and, from 1984 to 1985, he was Ambassador to Korea. In Ottawa, Mr. Campbell was Director General, International Energy Relations Branch at Energy, Mines and Resources, from 1980 to 1982, and successively was Assistant Under-Secretary of the Office of Resource Industries, Energy and Food, and Director General of the Energy, Transport and Science Bureau in External Affairs and International Trade Canada, from 1982 to 1984. In 1985, he was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister, United States Branch. In 1989, he was named Senior Assistant Deputy Minister and Co-ordinator of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement. He has served since 1989 as Commissioner of the Northern Pipeline Agency, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Export Development Corporation and the Board of Trustees of the National Film Board. He replaces James H. Taylor.

Paul D. Frazer, from Niagara Falls, Ontario, as Ambassador to the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Mr. Frazer (BA with Honours [Economics/Political Science], McGill University, 1970; MA [Political Science], Carleton University, 1971; Fellow of the Centre for International Affairs, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1989) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1974 and served abroad in Warsaw and New York. In Ottawa, he served as Executive Director of the Task Force on Central and Eastern Europe, as Official Spokesperson for the Department, and on assignments to the United States Branch and with the Department of Finance. Mr. Frazer replaces Alan P. McLaine.

Marc Lortie, from Beauport, Quebec, as Ambassador to the Republic of Chile.

Mr. Lortie (BA [Political Science], Laval University, 1971) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1971 and served abroad in Tunis and Washington. From 1989 to the present, he has been Minister-Counsellor (Political Affairs) at the Canadian Embassy in Paris and the Prime Minister's Personal Representative for La Francophonie. In Ottawa, from 1983 to 1984, he was Deputy Director, Western European Division, and, from 1984 to 1985, was Senior Departmental Assistant in the Office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. From 1985 to 1988, he served in the Prime Minister's Office, laterly as Press Secretary. He is married to Patricia Ann Lortie, née Dunn. Mr. Lortie replaces Michael T. Mace.

Peter F. Walker, from Winnipeg, Manitoba, as Ambassador to the Republic of Austria with concurrent accreditation as Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Vienna, to the International Atomic Energy Agency and to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in Vienna.

Mr. Walker (BA Honours [Economics and Political Science], Queen's University, 1964) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1964. He served abroad in Jakarta, Moscow, and, from 1981 to 1985, in Paris, as Minister-Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In Ottawa, from 1985 to 1988, Mr. Walker served successively as Director General, U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe Bureau, and Director General, Western Europe Bureau. From 1988 to 1992, he was Assistant Deputy Minister, Personnel Branch. Mr. Walker is married to Janet Burns and has two children. He replaces Edward G. Lee.

Isabelle Massip, from Montreal, Quebec as Ambassador to the Republic of Finland.

Ms. Massip (BA, Collège Marie de France, 1965; L.ès L. [Lettres classiques], Université de Montréal, 1969) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1973 and has served abroad in New York, Islamabad and, since 1989, as Minister-Counsellor in Tokyo. In Ottawa, Ms. Massip has served in the Development Assistance and Export Financing Division, the Corporate Planning Division and, from 1984 to 1987, as Deputy Director of the Nuclear Division. She replaces Mary E. Vandenhoff.

Bernard A. Gagosz, from Val d'Or, Quebec, as Consul General in Seattle.

Mr. Gagosz (BA [Honours Business Administration], Wilfrid Laurier University, 1964; Banff School of Advanced Management, 1974) joined the Trade Commissioner Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1965 and served abroad in Vienna, Brussels, Manila, Detroit and Athens. From 1979 to 1987, he served successively as Consul General in Melbourne and in Minneapolis, and, from 1989 to 1992, he served as High Commissioner in Singapore. In Ottawa, Mr. Gagosz was Director of Personnel, Trade Commissioner Service (Industry, Trade and Commerce) and, from 1987 to 1989, was Director General of Personnel Operations. He is married to Mary-Lou Wanamaker, and they have two children. Mr. Gagosz replaces Roger A. Bull.

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No. 4

January 7, 1993

CANADA WELCOMES EXPANSION OF MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced that Canada and the other 21 member nations of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) have reached agreement on stricter export control guidelines for ballistic missiles and related technology. The new agreement broadens restrictions on exports to cover missile systems and technology capable of delivering chemical and biological weapons, as well as nuclear warheads.

"I welcome this new agreement, which responds to increasing concerns about the proliferation of smaller, lighter missile systems, such as those we saw during the Gulf Crisis," said Mrs. McDougall. "This government has made non-proliferation one of its priority policies, and the transformation of the existing MTCR into a regime covering all weapons of mass destruction is a significant step in achieving this goal."

Since its inception in 1987, the MTCR has become a key element of international co-operation to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction, related technology and their means of delivery. This new agreement expanding the MTCR has been agreed to by Canada and the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

A joint statement issued by MTCR countries is attached.

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JOINT STATEMENT BY MTCR COUNTRIES

The Government of Canada, together with its partners in the Missile Technology Control Regime, has strengthened its effort to combat the proliferation of ballistic missiles. Canada and all partners in the MTCR have adopted revised guidelines to extend the scope of the regime to missiles capable of delivering biological and chemical weapons as well as nuclear weapons. The adoption of these guidelines and their implementation confirms and tightens existing policy. These measures will further strengthen the MTCR and will be an important factor in countering the proliferation of missile systems.

The Government of Canada and its MTCR partners welcome the growing number of countries that have publicly committed themselves to respect the MTCR guidelines and call on all states to show a similar spirit of responsibility in the interest of international peace and security.



No. 5

January 8, 1993

**CANADA CALLS FOR AN END TO
THE FIGHTING IN ANGOLA**

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today called for an immediate end to the fighting in Angola and urged both sides to the Angolan conflict to respect the terms of the Bicesse Peace Accord signed in May 1991.

"I am deeply concerned that this latest escalation of violence will jeopardize the efforts of the United Nations to reactivate the peace process," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada urges both parties to demonstrate their commitment to sustainable peace by refraining from further military actions and creating the conditions necessary for direct dialogue."

During the past week, the Government of Angola has adopted a more aggressive response to the unwillingness of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to abide by the results of the elections held in September 1992. Government forces have sought to reestablish their authority in areas occupied by UNITA over the last three months. Clashes in a number of major cities and towns throughout Angola have resulted in thousands of casualties as the fighting spreads.

The Canadian Honorary Consul in Luanda reports that the few remaining Canadians in Angola are all safe. Canadians considering visiting any area in Angola outside of the capital, Luanda, are urged to postpone their travel until the situation improves.

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No. 6

January 11, 1993

CANADA TO SIGN CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall will attend the Paris signing ceremony for the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, on Wednesday, January 13.

"I am honoured to sign this Convention on behalf of Canada and it is my hope that it signals an end to a tragic chapter in world history," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canadians can take special pride in the conclusion of this treaty. The total abolition of chemical weapons has been one of our arms control objectives ever since Canadian soldiers experienced the horrors of gas attacks during the First World War."

The Chemical Weapons Convention is the first multilaterally negotiated agreement to abolish an entire category of weapons and to provide an extensive, detailed verification regime. An Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons will be established in The Hague to ensure its implementation. The Convention will enter into force 180 days after 65 states have ratified it, but not before January 1995.

Canada has played a leading role in the negotiations of the agreement, which have been ongoing since 1984. The signing of the Convention represents an important achievement in Canada's initiative to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction, articulated by the Prime Minister in February 1991.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

External Affairs and
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Canada

BACKGROUNDER

CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is unique in that it is the first multilaterally negotiated arms control agreement with a complete and absolute ban on an entire category of weapons.

The CWC bans the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons. It requires the destruction, over a 10-year period, of facilities capable of producing chemical agents.

It provides for the establishment of an Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in The Hague, to implement the Convention.

The Convention also contains the most comprehensive and rigorous verification measures ever developed in a multilateral agreement. States signing the Convention agree to allow the OPCW to:

- closely observe and confirm the destruction of any chemical weapons stockpile and production facility they possess;
- closely monitor any continuing permitted production of toxic chemical agents;
- monitor the global chemical industry with routine international inspections of civilian production and other facilities, in a graduated regime according to the degree of potential risk of cheating; and,
- as the ultimate recourse, to resort to short-notice challenge inspections, without right of refusal, if one state has reason to believe that another signatory state is engaged in activities incompatible with the obligations and goals of the Convention.

Should a signatory state be found to be in violation of its obligations, the Convention has a sanctions regime. It also allows the OPCW to refer serious violations to the United Nations Security Council for possible mandatory action under the UN Charter.

January 1993

News Release

Communiqué

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Secretary of
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Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures

No. 7

January 12, 1993

McDOUGALL COMMENTS ON THE BOSNIAN TALKS AND ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO SUPPORT VICTIMS OF THE CONFLICT IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today welcomed the apparent progress accomplished at the peace talks on Bosnia-Herzegovina held in Geneva. She called on all Yugoslav parties and, in particular, the leaders of the Bosnian Serb community, to accept unconditionally the elements of the constitutional arrangements for that republic proposed by international mediators Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance .

"The Geneva talks provide the best hope for peace," Mrs. McDougall said. "I urge all concerned, and notably the Serbian leadership, to bring this tragedy to an end by accepting without delay the proposals for a new constitutional arrangement for Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Mrs. McDougall will be in Paris January 13, where she will discuss the situation in Yugoslavia, as well as Iraq, with other foreign ministers gathered for the signing of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The Minister also noted that External Affairs and International Trade Canada, in its continuing efforts to support the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, is funding the secondment of nine Canadian Red Cross Society delegates to international Red Cross organizations. The nine, plus an additional five Canadian delegates who will take up new assignments in the coming weeks, are assisting in medical and relief activities for victims in the region.

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The Canadians are working with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Croatia, Serbia, Hungary and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, providing expertise to regions identified by the organizations.

As part of Canada's campaign to bring those responsible for war crimes in the former Yugoslavia to justice, Mrs. McDougall announced the establishment of an Information Co-ordinator, to collect information from members of the public on violations of humanitarian law. The information will be included in Canada's reports to the United Nations Secretary-General and will be made available to the UN Commission of Experts, which is studying humanitarian law violations in the region. Canada has been actively supporting the establishment of an ad hoc tribunal that would hear cases connected with the conflict.

Those wishing to provide substantiated and detailed information on violations of humanitarian law can obtain a submission form by writing to:

Information Co-ordinator
160 Elgin St.
Main Plaza
P.O. Box 70090
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 2M3

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

For a list of Canadians seconded to international organizations, contact:

Yvette Diepenbrock,
Information Officer, Public Affairs
The Canadian Red Cross Society
(613) 739-2263

News Release

Secretary of
State for
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Communiqué

Secrétaire d'État
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Government
Publications

No. 8

January 15, 1993

CANADA SUPPORTS INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS ON HAITI

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today expressed Canada's strong support for the efforts of Mr. Dante Caputo, the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS), to restore democracy in Haiti. She called on the de facto authorities to co-operate fully with Mr. Caputo during his visit to Haiti, which begins today.

The UN Secretary-General has announced that Mr. Caputo's efforts have resulted in a framework that could lead to a political solution to the crisis. Canada has long been working to involve the United Nations directly in international efforts to restore democracy in Haiti and welcomed Mr. Caputo's appointment last December as a very positive development.

Since the military coup in Haiti in September 1991, both the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs have conducted an intensive campaign of consultations with President Aristide and with European, Latin American and Caribbean leaders. Most recently, Mrs. McDougall discussed the situation in Haiti with U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas in Paris on January 13.

"Canada will continue these efforts to ensure that democracy is restored in Haiti," Mrs. McDougall said.

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International Trade Canada

Canada

Mr. Caputo has been invited to visit Ottawa for further consultations after his return from Port-au-Prince.

"Mr. Caputo has accepted my invitation, and this will give us the opportunity to continue to work closely with him in an effort to find a constitutional solution to the Haitian crisis," added Mrs. McDougall.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



news release

Date January 19, 1993

No. 10

For release

JELINEK LEADS TRADE MISSION TO THE CZECH AND SLOVAK REPUBLICS

National Revenue Minister Otto Jelinek announced today that he will lead the first Canadian trade and investment mission to the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, from January 24 to 29, 1993.

Mr. Jelinek will be accompanied by senior officials of major Canadian companies interested in doing business with the Slovak and Czech republics.

"The spectacular changes occurring in East and Central Europe, not the least of which is the move toward market economies, represent trade opportunities for Canadian business," said Minister Jelinek. "The trade mission I will be leading will go a long way toward our understanding of that market and will position Canada as a dynamic and trusted economic partner."

Canadian companies are showing increased interest in the Czech and Slovak republics, and two-way trade -- which doubled in 1992 -- has considerable scope for further expansion. Companies are already encouraged to become involved through programs specifically designed for the region and administered by External Affairs and International Trade Canada. For example, Renaissance Eastern Europe, instituted in 1991, has provided guidance and financial assistance in excess of \$5 million to Canadian companies active in the region.

"At the end of the day, Canadian business will want to see results," added Mr. Jelinek. "That is the Government's bottom line, too. This is a working mission where some deals will be closed, where business will make progress in ongoing initiatives and begin discussions on new ventures."

The Minister will deliver personal letters from Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to Prime Ministers Vaclav Klaus and Vladimir Meciar, confirming the January 1, 1993 recognition by Canada of the Czech and Slovak republics.

"Canada was one of the first countries to recognize the democratically created Czech and Slovak republics on January 1, 1993," said Mr. Jelinek. "Ours will be among the first commercial delegations to visit Prague and Bratislava, an indication of our Government's confidence in our future economic relations," concluded the Minister.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

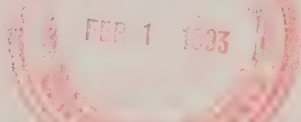
Ministerial Services
Revenue Canada
(613) 952-1019

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No. 11



January 21, 1993

McDOUGALL WELCOMES RETURN OF GUATEMALAN REFUGEES FROM MEXICO

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today welcomed the first organized return of Guatemalan refugees from Mexico. The event, which involved some 3,000 people, took place late yesterday, following the October 8, 1992 accords between the Guatemalan government and representatives of the refugees.

"I want to congratulate both parties," said Mrs. McDougall. "Their patience and flexibility have brought about today's historic event. I hope this will continue in the difficult weeks ahead as more refugees return and resettle."

Noting that this represents the beginning of the end to 10 years of life in refugee camps for some 45,000 Guatemalans who fled violence in the early 1980s, the Minister said this is a hopeful sign that Guatemala is moving from a long period of civil conflict to one of reconciliation.

Mrs. McDougall said that Canada is proud to have been able to play a role in the return through continuing and active participation in the International Support Group for the Return of Guatemalan Refugees (GRICAR). Canada also made contributions to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Program, and community development projects in the areas to which refugees will be returning. In addition, Canada has provided support to Canadian non-governmental organizations who went to Guatemala to accompany the returning refugees.

The Minister noted the key role of the UNHCR in organizing the complex logistics of the return and expressed appreciation for this work.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



news release

Date **January 21, 1993**

No. 12

For release

CANADA'S POSITION ON AGRICULTURE REMAINS FIRM IN GATT TALKS

Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade; Charles Mayer, Minister of Agriculture; and Pierre Blais, Minister of State for Agriculture, stated today that suggestions by the press that Canada has changed its position on Article XI in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are incorrect.

"Our position has not changed," stated Minister Wilson. "Canada is continuing to press for a strengthened and clarified Article XI to control imports in support of our supply-managed sectors."

Minister Mayer reiterated that "Canada's balanced position, developed in consultation with the provinces and the industry, seeks to improve market opportunities for our export-oriented sectors, while allowing us to continue operating our supply-management systems within a stable and predictable international trade environment."

Minister Blais added, "Canada remains committed to supply management as an essential element of Canada's agricultural policy."

The Ministers stressed that consultations with the industry and the provinces will continue throughout the negotiations, aimed at achieving a substantial and balanced world trade agreement under the GATT.

"While we realize that we are engaged in an uphill battle over Article XI, we are continuing to fight vigorously," Mr. Wilson added. "The industry and the government recognize that Article XI as it now stands is not a viable option for Canada. We are working hard to ensure that in the final stages of the negotiations we will be successful in achieving our negotiating objectives as set out in Canada's balanced position."

The Ministers also emphasized the importance of a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round talks, and the benefits that would accrue to all sectors of the Canadian economy.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

Denise Savage
Agriculture Canada
(613) 995-9133

or

Brigitte Desmeules
Minister of State for Agriculture
(613) 992-2823



news release

Date **January 22, 1993**

For release

No. 13

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MINISTERS DISAPPOINTED BY U.S. DECISION TO REQUEST EXTRAORDINARY CHALLENGE ON LIVE SWINE

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, and the Honourable Charles Mayer, Minister of Agriculture, today said they were very disappointed by the United States' decision to request an Extraordinary Challenge Committee to review the October 30, 1992 ruling by a panel established under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA), dealing with the dispute over live swine.

"We are very disappointed at this action," said Mr. Wilson. "Article 1904 of the FTA allows for an extraordinary challenge under strictly prescribed circumstances. In Canada's view, there are no grounds for an extraordinary challenge in this case. Together with the Canadian Pork Council and the provinces, we presented a strong case to the panel, and we are confident that Canada's position will be upheld."

By a vote of four to one, the FTA panel last October ruled that Canada's National Tripartite Stabilization Program did not confer countervailable benefits to Canadian producers of live swine during the period from April 1, 1988 to March 31, 1989. In a dissenting opinion, however, the panel chairman argued that the majority decision distorted and misapplied U.S. law.

As a result of the ruling, the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) was ordered to recalculate its countervailing duty rate on imports of live swine from Canada. Canadian producers were entitled to receive refunds of duties already paid. The total financial benefit to the Canadian industry is expected to amount to close to \$8 million.

"This process works," said Mr. Mayer. "I am hopeful we will be just as successful in this proceeding as we were in the previous extraordinary challenge launched by the United States in connection with imports of Canadian pork."

The Ministers noted that in the only previous extraordinary challenge, on June 14, 1991, the Extraordinary Challenge Committee upheld Canada's position and dismissed a U.S. challenge concerning imports of Canadian pork. The United States complied with a final and binding decision, which ensured that \$20 million in duties were refunded to Canadian exporters. It was stressed at that time that the role of the Extraordinary Challenge Committee was to review binational panel decisions in exceptional circumstances only.

"We will be working closely with the provinces and producers to develop and present a strong Canadian response to the Committee," Mr. Mayer said.

The Extraordinary Challenge Committee comprises three members selected from a roster of five retired Canadian judges and five retired U.S. judges previously designated by the two governments. Decisions of an Extraordinary Challenge Committee are binding. The Committee may affirm the original panel decision, vacate it, or remand it to the original panel for action not inconsistent with the Committee's decision. The Committee's decision should typically be rendered within 30 days of its establishment.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

Denise Savage
Office of Hon. Charles Mayer
(613) 996-2508

BACKGROUNDER

Extraordinary Challenge Procedures Under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement

Under Chapter 1904 of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement, either country can request an Extraordinary Challenge Committee to review a binational panel ruling on any of the following grounds:

- a member of the panel was guilty of gross misconduct, bias, or a serious conflict of interest, or otherwise materially violated the rules of conduct;
- the panel seriously departed from a fundamental rule of procedure; or
- the panel manifestly exceeded its powers, authority or jurisdiction.

It also must be determined that any one of these grounds has materially affected the panel's decision and threatens the integrity of the binational panel review process.

An Extraordinary Challenge Committee must be established within 15 days of a request for such a committee. The Committee comprises three members, who are selected from a 10-person roster of judges or former judges of a federal court of the United States or a court of superior jurisdiction in Canada. Each country selects one panel member, and the third is chosen by both or by lot from the roster.

All written arguments must be filed with the Committee within 21 days after the request for a Committee has been filed.

Annex 1904.13 of the FTA provides that the Committee must render its decision typically within 30 days of its establishment. The decision of the Committee is binding on both governments. The Committee can extend the time limits in the interests of fairness and justice, as was the case in the previous Extraordinary Challenge launched in 1991.

In rendering its decision, the Committee can affirm the decision of the binational panel, vacate the decision, or remand the decision back to the panel for further consideration, accompanied by instructions from the Committee.

When the United States Trade Representative notifies Canada of his intention to launch the challenge, he must include a statement as to why the challenge is being launched.

The Committee must be established by February 8, 1993.


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Secretary of
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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 15

January 25, 1993

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS LAUNCHES ANTI-DRUG FILM

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall is today hosting a première showing of the film *Gambit/La Combine* at the National Film Board in Montreal. The film depicts the dangers of drug trafficking in foreign countries.

Gambit/La Combine is an eight-minute drama which tells the story of a young couple vacationing abroad who are lured by the offer of quick cash in exchange for transporting drugs back to Canada. The all-Canadian production was shot on location in Ottawa and Trinidad.

"The film depicts the repercussions of being involved with drugs abroad, and emphasizes that drugs can ruin more than your vacation: it can ruin your life," Mrs. McDougall said.

The film will be distributed to anti-drug agencies, law enforcement officers, schools, libraries, travel agents and organizations, and domestic and international airlines. Negotiations are currently under way for the film to be shown in commercial theatres and by television networks across Canada.

The film was produced by the department through its Anti-Drug Information Program, a partner in Canada's Drug Strategy. The goal of the Program is to raise the awareness of Canadians travelling or living abroad of the risks and consequences of using or transporting drugs in a foreign country. The department works with other federal government departments, anti-drug organizations and the private sector in advocating the anti-drug message.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

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news release

Date **January 25, 1993**

No. 16

For release

MINISTERS APPLAUD AUSTRALIAN DECISION **ON CANADIAN PORK**

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, and the Honourable Charles Mayer, Minister of Agriculture, today applauded a decision by the Australian Anti-Dumping Authority (ADA) that will keep the Australian market open to imports of Canadian pork.

The decision upholds a November 26, 1992, ruling by the Australian Customs Service, which rejected Australian pork producers' claims that Canadian imports were unfairly subsidized and dumped in their country at below market price, thereby injuring their industry. The Australian industry appealed the November 26 decision to the ADA, which presented its decision today.

"We are naturally very pleased with the results," said Minister Wilson. "It confirms our view that the allegations of the Australian industry had no basis in fact. Canadian pork exports are not subsidized and pose no threat to the Australian pork industry. We look forward to continuing our mutually beneficial trading relationship with Australia."

Minister Mayer added, "This is a victory for pork producers in Canada. Australia accepts pork imports only from New Zealand and Canada. It is a market that we fought hard to win and one that we intend to keep."

From January 1, 1992, to October 31, 1992, Canadian pork shipments to Australia were valued at \$5.3 million.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

Carol Smith-Wright
Agriculture Canada
(613) 995-7586, extension 6390



news release

Date **January 26, 1993**

No. 18

For release

EDC INSURES EXPORTS TO ROMANIA

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), is renewing the export credit insurance facilities in the amount of US\$45 million, to support export sales to the Romanian market.

The insurance protects exporters against the risk of non-payment on sales made under short-term irrevocable letters of credit opened by the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade.

The Romanian economy continues to make a transition from a centrally planned economy to a decentralized one, and the export of Canadian goods will help during this period.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates trade and investment through the provision of risk-management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



news release

Date **January 26, 1993**

No. 19

For release

MANITOBA COMPANY EXPORTS TO KAZAKHSTAN WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will support the sale of grain harvesting equipment by Western Combine Corporation (WCC) to the Republic of Kazakhstan.

WCC is a subsidiary of Linamar Corporation, a major machining company active in the automotive, farm machinery and defence sectors. WCC was founded in 1989 to acquire the rotary combine assets of Massey Combine Corporation. WCC is headquartered in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, with manufacturing facilities there and in Guelph, Ontario. WCC is active in Eastern Europe, having won contracts in Kazakhstan, Russia and Hungary, and is pursuing business opportunities in Romania and Ukraine.

The grain harvesting equipment was sold to Armavirskii State Farm for use commencing in the 1992 harvest. This transaction is worth US\$2.61 million, and represents the first loan granted under the C\$20 million national ceiling for Kazakhstan, announced by the Government of Canada in July 1992. As a result of this transaction, approximately 170 person years of employment are expected to be created or sustained in Canada.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates trade and investment through the provision of risk-management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

-30-

For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Secretary of
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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 21

100 9 1993

January 27, 1993

CANADA CONDEMNS CROATIAN RESPONSE TO UN RESOLUTION 802 AND RENEWS CALL FOR TIGHTER EMBARGO ON SERBIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today condemned the Croatian government reaction to United Nations Security Council Resolution 802, and renewed Canada's call for more stringent measures to ensure respect of the UN embargo on Serbia/Montenegro.

"The military operations undertaken by Croatia since January 22 are in direct violation of its commitment to a cease-fire agreement and constitute a most disturbing development in the crisis in that country," said the Minister. "The UN Security Council adopted a clear resolution on January 25, which demands that Croatian forces be withdrawn to where they were before the attack, and that Croatian Serbs immediately return to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) the heavy weapons that they have seized."

Mrs. McDougall expressed her concern that these developments may compromise the efforts undertaken by the international community to reach a peaceful settlement in Croatia. Canada strongly urges political negotiations to implement the "Vance Plan" in Croatia, including the demilitarization of Serbian-held territories in Croatia and the return of internally displaced persons.

Mrs. McDougall also condemned the violations of the sanctions regime against Serbia-Montenegro, particularly on the Danube, and called on Romania and Bulgaria to take all appropriate measures to prevent such violations. "Under UN Security Council resolution 787, Romania and Bulgaria have strong authority to ensure compliance with the embargo. I have instructed our mission to the United Nations to communicate our views to the UN Sanctions Committee and to request it to review these violations on an urgent basis," said the Minister.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Secretary of
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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 22

January 28, 1993

APPOINTMENTS TO THE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced the appointment of Jocelyne Côté-O'Hara and the reappointment of Jean-Guy Paquet to the Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), for a four-year mandate. Dr. Paquet has been on the Board since 1988.

Mrs. Jocelyne Côté-O'Hara is currently President and Chief Executive Officer, Stentor Telecom Policy Inc., the policy advisory arm for Canada's major telephone companies. Since 1985, she has also been Vice-President, Government Relations, with B.C. Tel. She has served as special advisor to the Chairman of Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation and has held senior positions with various federal and provincial government departments.

Dr. Jean-Guy Paquet has been President of Laurentian Life Inc. since 1987. He has a Ph.D. in electrical engineering from Laval University, where he taught from 1963 to 1977 and then served as Rector until 1987. Dr. Paquet has served on many scientific and academic boards, such as the Council of Commonwealth Universities and the Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences. He has received many distinctions, including honorary degrees from McGill and York universities and the Technical University of Nova Scotia. He was named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, made an Officer of the Ordre national du Québec and awarded the medal of the Ordre de la Pléiade.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Backgrounder

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

- The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) was created by the Parliament of Canada in 1970.
- IDRC's objective is to stimulate and support scientific and technical research undertaken by developing countries for their own benefit.
- IDRC gives support directly to Third World institutions whose research focuses primarily on meeting the basic needs of people in overcoming the problems of poverty.
- Since its creation, IDRC has financed more than 4,500 projects in 100 developing countries.
- Forty-five Canadian academic institutions and 58 other Canadian organizations (associations, non-government organizations and private sector companies) have collaborated on IDRC-funded research projects.
- At last year's Earth Summit, IDRC's mandate was broadened to include sustainable development issues. IDRC's international network and expertise will be used to help the world move quickly on the implementation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development's Agenda 21 program of action.



No. 23

January 29, 1993

GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO ACCEPT CLAIMS AGAINST IRAQ

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall said today that the Government of Canada continues to accept claims, which will be submitted to the United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC), from Canadian citizens and individuals who suffered losses caused by Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait in 1990-91.

Canadian citizens and individuals who will have obtained landed immigrant status in Canada on or before March 31, 1993, are eligible to submit individual claims. Iraqi nationals who became Canadian citizens on or before March 2, 1991, are also eligible.

The government will submit eligible individual claims to the UNCC by July 1, 1993, the deadline for filing individual claims. The UNCC was established in Geneva by UN Security Council Resolution 687 of April 3, 1991, to deal with the large number of claims resulting from Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait.

The UNCC will accept three kinds of claims: individual claims (departure, death or injury of a family member, losses under US\$100,000, losses over US\$100,000), corporate claims and government claims.

Requests for information should be directed to the Economic and Trade Law Division of External Affairs and International Trade Canada at (613) 995-2222.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 24

February 1, 1993

McDOUGALL TO HOST PEACEKEEPING SEMINAR

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall will host and participate in a day-long seminar on "Canada's Agenda for International Peace and Security" at the Lester B. Pearson Building in Ottawa on February 9, 1993.

"The purpose of the seminar is to bring together a cross section of Canadians to discuss how Canada can best serve the cause of international peace and security in the years ahead," said Mrs. McDougall.

Seminar participants will include senior officials, parliamentarians, leading academics and major Canadian non-governmental organizations interested in international peace and security.

Participants will examine what Canada should do to support effective United Nations action to contain and resolve disputes. The agenda will cover peacekeeping, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, enforcement action and peace-building, including civilian activities such as election observing and humanitarian assistance.

In addition to participating in the seminar on February 9, Mrs. McDougall will address participants at a dinner on February 8 in Ottawa.

A full program and further details for media representatives will follow shortly.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

Canada



news release

Date February 2, 1993

For release

No. 25

CANADA ANNOUNCES HUMANITARIAN AIRLIFT TO RUSSIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and the Minister of National Defence and Minister of Veterans Affairs, Kim Campbell, today announced that Canada will airlift \$5 million in medicines and medical supplies to the Russian Federation over the next five weeks. This is the second year Russia will benefit from a humanitarian airlift financed by External Affairs and International Trade Canada, transported by the Canadian Forces and distributed through the Canadian Red Cross.

On February 6, the first Canadian Forces Boeing 707 will depart CFB Trenton en route to Kirov. By mid-March, a total of 20 flights will have been made to cities in Siberia, the Ural Mountains and the Caucasus. "Operation Boreal 2" will deliver 225,000 kilograms of medicine and medical supplies for distribution by the Canadian Red Cross Society, in collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Russian Red Cross.

This year's airlift will supply 200-250 hospitals in outlying regions of Russia with basic medicines and medical supplies for one year. The humanitarian aid is dedicated to some of the most vulnerable groups in society: children in hospitals and orphanages and pregnant women.

"As Russia struggles through this difficult transition period, it is most important that we do not forget the most vulnerable," said Mrs. McDougall. "This assistance will reach some 875,000 Russian children and expectant mothers -- something in which all Canadians can take pride."

"Again this year the Canadian Forces is proud to contribute to such a humanitarian effort," said Ms. Campbell. "Despite being heavily committed in operations around the world, the necessary aircraft will be provided for the relief operation in Russia."

Last year, Operation Boreal delivered a total of 400,000 kilograms of medicine and medical supplies to Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union and the Baltic States, reaching an estimated one million people.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Defence Media Liaison
Department of National Defence
(613) 996-2353

Lena Bennett
Canadian Red Cross Society
(613) 739-2421

Statement

Déclaration

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extérieuresAffaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur CanadaExternal Affairs and
International Trade Canada

No. 26

February 2, 1993

McDOUGALL TO VISIT RUSSIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall will be in Moscow February 3-5 for talks with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. She will also meet with President Boris Yeltsin and other leading government figures.

Mrs. McDougall will discuss a wide range of bilateral and multilateral issues with her Russian hosts, including nuclear non-proliferation, regional conflict, peacekeeping and relations among the countries of the former Soviet Union.

"While there are many pressing issues on the international agenda, it is important to maintain our attention on, and solid support for, democratic development and economic reform in Russia," said Mrs. McDougall. "There are also a number of specific issues I want to discuss; key among them is the situation in the former Yugoslavia."

On Thursday, February 4, Mrs. McDougall will deliver a speech on foreign policy at the Russian Diplomatic Academy.

From Moscow, Mrs. McDougall proceeds to Munich, Germany, to attend the Wehrkunde Conference on February 6. This annual conference attracts senior-level participants, including foreign and defence ministers, to discuss international security issues.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Canada



news release

Date **February 5, 1993**

No. 28

For release

CANADA TO PROVIDE WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION TEAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and the Minister of National Defence and Minister of Veterans Affairs, the Honourable Kim Campbell, today announced that Canada will provide a War Crimes Investigation Team to the United Nations Commission of Experts on War Crimes in the former republics of Yugoslavia.

The team of Canadian military lawyers and police investigators will be led by Lt.-Col. Kim Sandra Carter of the Office of the Judge Advocate General. She and the team will travel to sites chosen by the Commission, starting with the Vukovar area of Croatia, to investigate reports of violations of international humanitarian law.

"Those responsible for war crimes in the former Yugoslavia must be brought to justice," said Mrs. McDougall. "This Canadian initiative of providing a War Crimes Investigation Team will allow the UN Commission of Experts to accelerate its work in amassing forensic evidence and testimony from witnesses and survivors."

"By specifically investigating incidents and determining responsibility, the Canadian Forces team of lawyers and investigators going to Vukovar will be making a vital contribution to the Commission's work," said Ms. Campbell. "I am extremely pleased with the choice of Lt.-Col. Kim Carter as team leader, given her experience with criminal and international humanitarian law."

A Canadian Forces officer, Commander William Fenrick, appointed by the UN Secretary-General as one of the five members of the Commission, has been named as Special Rapporteur for In Situ Investigations. Commander Fenrick and Lt.-Col. Carter will travel to the Vukovar area in March with forensic experts from the organization Physicians for Human Rights to extend the investigation into a mass grave uncovered there. The Canadian team will also pursue other investigations in Vukovar.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Defence Media Liaison
Department of National Defence
(613) 996-2353



No. 30

February 10, 1993

McDOUGALL TO HOLD TALKS AT UNITED NATIONS AND IN WASHINGTON

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today travels to New York City for discussions with United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

Mrs. McDougall and the UN Secretary-General will discuss a number of international issues, including the situation in Somalia and Haiti and attempts to establish peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Minister will also meet with Dante Caputo, Special Representative to the UN Secretary-General and to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to discuss recent international efforts to resolve the Haitian situation.

On Thursday, February 11, Mrs. McDougall travels to Washington for talks with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher. The agenda will cover a wide range of international topics, including the Middle East peace talks and the new administration's views on developments in the former Yugoslavia and in Somalia. The Minister will also brief Mr. Christopher on her trip to Russia last week. Mrs. McDougall returns to Canada late Thursday.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
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(613) 995-1874

NEWS RELEASE



No. 31

February 11, 1993

CANADA HOSTS NINTH CANADA-MEXICO JOINT MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, the Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, the Honourable Michael Wilson, and several of their Cabinet colleagues will hold discussions with their Mexican counterparts on the growing Canada-Mexico relationship during the Ninth Canada-Mexico Joint Ministerial Committee (JMC) Meeting, to be held in Ottawa February 15. Several Canadian ministers will accompany the visiting Mexican ministers to other Canadian cities on February 16.

This meeting comes at an important juncture in the relationship between Canada and Mexico when trade and other ties are increasing significantly. As the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is to go into force on January 1, 1994, the year that also marks the 50th anniversary of Canada-Mexico diplomatic relations, the meeting provides a timely opportunity to take stock of and foster the developing partnership between the two countries.

The JMC is a forum for consultations between ministers on matters of interest to both countries in the political, economic, commercial and other fields. The last JMC Meeting was held in Mexico City in November 1991 and was attended by Ministers McDougall, Wilson and the Minister of Agriculture of that time, the Honourable Bill McKnight, now Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Canadian ministers participating at this year's meeting will include, in addition to Mrs. McDougall, Mr. Wilson and Mr. McKnight, the Honourable Perrin Beatty, Minister of Communications; the Honourable John Crosbie, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans; the Honourable Charles Mayer, Minister of Agriculture; the Honourable Frank Oberle, Minister of Forestry; and, the Honourable Marcel Danis, Minister of Labour.

On the first day, the ministers will identify areas of common interest and concern, and determine priorities for future co-operation in bilateral and multilateral spheres. Memoranda of understanding will be signed in the areas of housing, mining, distance learning and cultural co-operation.

The Right Honourable Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will host a luncheon for the Mexican and Canadian ministers.

"The relationship between Canada and Mexico is a privileged and diverse one, and I am very pleased to welcome Foreign Minister Solana and his colleagues to Canada for this Ninth JMC Meeting," said Mrs. McDougall. "The JMC provides a unique forum for discussion of ways to manage our increasingly diverse relationship. This meeting will help us to cement our partnership in ways that will serve both of us well in the years ahead."

Mr. Wilson noted that the meeting will provide an important opportunity to review the process of the NAFTA implementation. "It will also allow us to consider ways to strengthen an already healthy bilateral trading relationship and build on existing and potential opportunities throughout the North American marketplace."

On February 16, individual programs are being arranged for a number of the ministers and their Mexican counterparts in various parts of the country. These programs will allow the ministers to focus on specific aspects of the bilateral relationship, as well as witness, first-hand, many of the concrete activities that give substance to the Canada-Mexico partnership.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **February 12, 1993**

No. 32

For release

CANADA CONTRIBUTES TO PEACEKEEPING MISSION IN MOZAMBIQUE

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and the Minister of National Defence and Minister of Veterans Affairs, Kim Campbell, announced today that in response to a request from the United Nations Secretary-General, Canada will contribute up to 15 military personnel to the UN Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ). The Canadian Forces peacekeepers will be operating as military observers for ONUMOZ.

On December 16, 1992, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 797, approving the UN Secretary-General's plan for a UN peacekeeping mission in Mozambique. ONUMOZ will deploy troops, police and civilians to implement the terms of the peace agreement signed by Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano and Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) President Afonso Dhlakama in Rome on October 4, 1992, ending 16 years of civil war.

Four key elements in implementing the peace agreement are: troop demobilization and reintegration into civilian life; refugee repatriation; humanitarian assistance for displaced victims of war and drought; and preparations for national elections.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Secretary of
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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 34



February 17, 1993

McDOUGALL LAUNCHES VIDEO SERIES FOR TRAVELLERS

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall is launching a new four-part video series today at the Canada Square Cinemas in Toronto. The series, entitled "Bon Voyage, But...", was produced by External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC). It aims to inform Canadians travelling abroad of the need for better preparation in advance of their travels.

The series comprises four 27-minute episodes, and addresses many issues that Canadians have found to be the most troublesome when travelling around the world. It was shot on location in 10 countries, and blends travel footage with tips and advice from Canada's consular officials and other Canadians who have experienced international travel.

"Each year almost two million Canadians call upon our consular officials for assistance on a wide variety of problems. By recounting the experiences of others, this series provides both the seasoned traveller and someone making an international trip for the first time, with valuable information to ensure the trip is a success," Mrs. McDougall said.

The series is available to public television networks and interested groups, and will be distributed to schools and libraries across Canada. EAITC is also working with the travel industry to identify other broadcast opportunities.

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External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Canada

The series is the newest initiative of EAITC's Consular Awareness Program, which aims to increase the awareness and self-reliance of Canadians travelling abroad. In addition to this series, the Program has produced an educational video for young Canadians entitled "Border Kids," brochures on a variety of travel issues, and the "Bon Voyage, But..." booklet, which is included with every Canadian passport issued and distributed to travel agents across Canada.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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BACKGROUNDER

"Bon Voyage, But..." Video Series

- * The "Bon Voyage, But..." video series is a production of External Affairs and International Trade Canada's Consular Awareness Program. The Program aims to increase the self-reliance and preparedness of Canadian travellers.
- * The series comprises four, 27-minute episodes. It combines interviews with ordinary Canadians, who provide their perspective of what is involved in trouble-free travel, and comments from some of Canada's consular officials.
- * A production crew from Tier One Communications Corporation of Toronto accompanied the department to 20 locations in 10 countries to shoot the series. The countries include the United States, Jamaica, Belize, Mexico, France, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Thailand and Hong Kong. The budget for the series was \$300,000.
- * The objective of the series is to educate Canadians travelling to foreign destinations of the need for better preparation, and to alert them to some of the pitfalls they may encounter while travelling abroad.
- * The series also clarifies what Canada's diplomatic and consular missions can and cannot do for Canadians should they run into difficulty abroad.
- * The series will be made available to public television networks as well as schools, libraries and interested groups across Canada. The department will also work with the Canadian travel industry to identify other places in which the series could be broadcast.
- * The "Bon Voyage, But..." video series complements other initiatives of the Consular Awareness Program including the "Bon Voyage, But..." booklet, distributed with every Canadian passport; "Border Kids," an educational video for young Canadians; brochures addressing issues such as health insurance and safeguarding valuables; and an extensive advertising campaign targeting youth, seniors and the general travelling public.
- * The Consular Awareness Program works with EAITC's Anti-Drug Information Program to deter Canadians travelling abroad from transporting illegal drugs or using them outside of our borders.



news release

Date **February 17, 1993**

For release



No. 35

CANADIAN COMPANY TO PRINT UKRAINE CURRENCY

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), has financed the sale of the printing of bank notes by Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited (CBN), to the National Bank of Ukraine. This sale represents the second phase of a contract CBN has with Ukraine; Canada provided financing for the first phase.

Under this phase of the contract, CBN, based in Ottawa, will continue to print Ukrainian currency, the Hryvnias, from printing plates previously designed and manufactured by CBN. Canadian Bank Note Company, Limited, is a privately owned company that has been printing currency, stamps, passports, security and other documentation for governments and private companies around the world since 1897. CBN has previously exported to countries in the Middle East, the Caribbean, Latin America and Ukraine.

This transaction is for US\$8.5 million and represents the third and final allocation under a C\$50-million line of credit established between the EDC and Ukraine in early 1992.

As a result of this transaction, approximately 471 person-years of employment are expected to be created or sustained in Canada.

The Export Development Corporation is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 36

February 18, 1993

McDOUGALL TO VISIT JAPAN, HONG KONG AND CAMBODIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall will travel to Japan, Hong Kong and Cambodia, February 22-28.

While in Tokyo, February 22-24, the Minister will call on Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and senior government ministers. Discussions will include the recommendations of Canada-Japan Forum 2000; United Nations issues; Mrs. McDougall's recent trips to Moscow and Washington; Asia-Pacific issues and the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized countries summit, which will be held this year in Japan.

Mrs. McDougall will also meet with the Director General of the Japan Defence Agency, Toshio Nakayama, to discuss co-operation on peacekeeping, the situation in Cambodia and Asia-Pacific security issues. In addition, the Minister will deliver a speech to a joint gathering of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Japan and the Canada-Japan Society.

In Hong Kong, February 25-26, Mrs. McDougall will meet with Governor Christopher Patten and members of the Legislative Council. Canada's support for the continued stability, democratic development and economic prosperity of Hong Kong will be discussed, as well as bilateral issues. During her stay, the Minister will lay a wreath at the statue of Sergeant-Major John Osborn, a soldier of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, killed in the battle of Hong Kong and posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross. Mrs. McDougall will also address the Asia Society.

On February 27-28, Mrs. McDougall travels to Phnom Penh, Cambodia, for an assessment of the situation leading up to UN-supervised elections scheduled for May. Mrs. McDougall will meet with Canadian peacekeepers and civilians working with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), as well as representatives of non-governmental groups working in the country. She will also meet the Chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of UNTAC, Yasushi Akashi, and Lieutenant-General John Sanderson, Commander of UNTAC military forces.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date February 19, 1993

For release

HARRIS FARINON EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING



The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will lend up to US\$7.8 million to China to finance the sale of digital telecommunications equipment and related services by Harris Farinon Canada, Inc. (Harris Farinon). The transaction will generate approximately 255 person-years of employment in Canada.

The project involves the supply of additional digital microwave radio systems to China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation for use by the two provinces that operate digital microwave radio networks previously supplied by Harris Farinon. In Xinjiang province, the systems to be supplied to the posts and telecommunications authorities will expand telephone service to several cities. In Jilin, the systems are to be supplied to expand the communications links among 39 power substations. Harris Farinon is based in Dorval, Quebec, where its 370 employees design, manufacture and service communications equipment.

The project preserves existing links established by the exporter in the past, and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The telecommunications equipment and services to be exported are clearly directed toward civilian domestic needs.

The transaction is financed under a line of credit between the EDC and the Bank of China. The EDC lends the funds to the Bank of China, which in turn lends them to end-users.

The Export Development Corporation is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters

compete internationally. The EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. The EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



news release

Date **February 19, 1993**

For release

No. 38



NORTHERN TELECOM EXPANDS SALES IN CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will support the sale of digital switching systems by Northern Telecom Canada Limited (NTCL) to China. The transaction will be financed with a loan to the Bank of China of up to US\$35 million.

NTCL will supply digital switching systems for public exchanges to the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation for use by the posts and telecommunications authorities in Hebei Province, south of Beijing. Northern Telecom Limited, based in Mississauga, Ontario, is a leading global supplier of fully digital telecommunications systems. This transaction will create approximately 1,010 person-years of employment in Canada.

The project preserves existing links established by the exporter over the past 20 years and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The telecommunications equipment and services to be exported will help expand network capacity to better meet civilian domestic needs.

The transaction is being financed under a line of credit between the EDC and the Bank of China. The EDC lends the funds to the Bank of China, which in turn lends them to end-users.

The Export Development Corporation is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. The EDC facilitates export trade and

foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. The EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 39

February 19, 1993

McDOUGALL DEPLORES RESUMPTION OF VIOLENCE IN RWANDA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today said she deplores the violation of the cease-fire in Rwanda by the *Front patriotique rwandais* (patriotic front of Rwanda).

"Only by returning to the negotiating table, not by taking up arms, can Rwanda hope to find a lasting peace," said the Minister, after condemning the violence that continues to ravage the country.

The Minister expressed indignation at the ethnic massacres perpetrated by militants and tolerated by a number of local authorities who have failed to use all the means at their disposal to end them. She expressed the hope that the progress made since peace talks began in July 1992, in Arusha, Tanzania, would not be jeopardized.

Mrs. McDougall pointed out that Canada has already provided \$5.6 million, in the course of the last year, in humanitarian aid to those displaced as a result of the hostilities in Rwanda.

The Minister indicated that she recommends Canadians not travel to Rwanda and she strongly encourages the some 200 Canadians residing in Rwanda to consider leaving the country.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada
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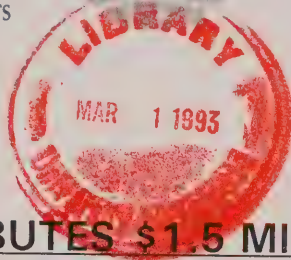
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No. 40

February 19, 1993

CANADA CONTRIBUTES \$1.5 MILLION FOR RED CROSS RELIEF IN ARMENIA, GEORGIA AND AZERBAIJAN

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announced today that Canada is providing \$1.5 million in humanitarian assistance to Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan. The funds will be channelled to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through the Canadian Red Cross.

"I remain deeply concerned about the people of these three countries who are suffering terribly from the continuing violence," said Mrs. McDougall. "The ICRC is already in the region, with an established distribution system to ensure that relief reaches those people who need it most."

The funds, to be divided evenly among the three countries, will be used to support ICRC humanitarian relief activities, including:

- medical supplies for the war-wounded;
- family food parcels, clothing and shelter materials to displaced people and vulnerable groups;
- tracing services for people separated by the fighting; and
- visits to people detained or captured in connection with the conflicts to ensure that they are treated humanely and in accordance with the provisions of international humanitarian law.

Canadians wanting to support Red Cross relief efforts in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan may make a cash donation at any branch office of the Canadian Red Cross.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

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No. 41

February 22, 1993

McDOUGALL ENDORSES UN DECISION ON WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall said today that Canada fully endorses the United Nations Security Council decision to establish an ad hoc tribunal to try charges of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia.

"We are very pleased with the resolution because it sends a strong message to individuals committing atrocities in the former Yugoslavia that they will be held accountable for their actions," said Mrs. McDougall. "We have been at the forefront in promoting the establishment of such a tribunal."

The Minister pressed for the principle of personal accountability for war crimes last August at the London Conference on Yugoslavia, at which Canada was the first country to propose the establishment of a war crimes tribunal. She renewed her call at the Conference session in December.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has been asked by the Security Council to prepare a report with detailed proposals for the creation of the tribunal. Member states have been asked to assist in this process.

For its part, Canada is sponsoring an international meeting of experts that will consider the establishment of an International Criminal Court and the question of an ad hoc tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Mrs. McDougall plans to address this meeting, organized by the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, which will take place in Vancouver, March 22-26.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

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AS DELIVERED

AN ADDRESS BY
THE HONOURABLE BARBARA McDOUGALL,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
TO THE
STANDING COMMITTEE
ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE
MAIN ESTIMATES REVIEW

OTTAWA, Ontario
May 27, 1993



Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Canada

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

Today, since this may be my last appearance before you and to put my department's estimates in context, I would like to share with you some thoughts on what has happened over the past two years during the time I have been Minister of this portfolio.

It would be an understatement to say that it has been a period that has been challenging and unsettling for many people, but I think it has also provided us with opportunities for dealing with the future in ways that were unforeseeable several years ago. I think, however, that as Canadians we can be extremely proud of our role in dealing with these tumultuous times and in shaping the post-Cold War agenda. Despite the unpredictability and fluidity of events, our current foreign policy, based on co-operative security, sustainable prosperity, and securing democracy and respect for human values, accurately responds to the priorities facing the international community in the 1990s, as well as Canada. Therefore, I think we are well positioned to continue to play a leadership role in this period.

I do not suggest that we have had all the answers to all the questions. But we do have a framework for building a comprehensive and global approach for the promotion of Canadian interests and the resolution of conflict, and those values and those objectives that we have outlined are indeed being echoed now more than ever by others in the world.

If we look back at our record over the past two years, and at the decisions that we have taken to respond to the new international environment, we can clearly see these priorities reflected.

Perhaps the most significant development in the past two years has been the recognition of and the renewed respect for peacekeeping, in all of its forms, as the preferred option for resolving conflict.

We have worked vigorously to ensure that our policies and our operations have kept pace with the changes that have taken place in the nature and number of demands for peacekeeping missions. In February, I hosted a meeting of experts to hear a number of views as well as the latest information from the field on a wide range of peacekeeping activities.

Over the past few weeks I have visited Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Somalia, to see first-hand what is going on and to hear directly from our Canadian peacekeepers and our allies about the current status of our missions.

One of the most difficult challenges has been the sharp increase in the number of peacekeeping missions. Canada is currently engaged in 15 peacekeeping missions, providing approximately 10 percent of the world's peacekeepers. As the number of UN operations has grown, our assessed contribution has grown

proportionally to exceed \$90 million. Peacekeeping will cost the United Nations US\$3.7 billion this year. Not only have the costs and the number of operations increased, but so too their nature, their scope and the risks involved.

The complexity and the difficulties of the conflicts facing the international community are nowhere better illustrated than in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The absence of an enduring ceasefire, the hatred and the atrocities committed on all sides to this conflict, profoundly challenge the traditional approach to peacekeeping. While trying to prevent further casualties, we must also deliver humanitarian assistance and relief to besieged populations. We must also deal with the treatment of war crimes and crimes against humanity. And all this, on a multilateral, co-operative basis.

As on many occasions, Canada has broken new ground. Canada was the first country to call for UN intervention in the Yugoslav conflict. The first battalion into Sarajevo in support of the humanitarian mission was Canadian. A few weeks ago, it was 150 Canadian soldiers who helped secure the first, as then unproclaimed, safe haven in the small Bosnian town of Srebrenica.

Canada has campaigned vigorously for the establishment of an international tribunal to prosecute war criminals. The UN has just adopted a resolution establishing an ad hoc tribunal for this purpose.

The war in Bosnia must be stopped, and an equitable settlement must be negotiated. Unfortunately, that solution has so far eluded us.

The Washington statement calls for further humanitarian assistance, effective sanctions on Serbia-Montenegro and the closing of the Serbian-Bosnian border. It seeks the rapid establishment of a war crimes tribunal, containment of the conflict, and warns Croatia against assisting Bosnian-Croat forces—something I myself had done when I was in Zagreb recently.

I want to make it very clear that, for Canada, the Washington statement is only an interim step. Today, while this issue is being debated in the Security Council, we have been in touch with our people in New York to ensure that this point of view is put forward very strongly. The Washington statement supports the Vance-Owen process and plan. What we are pressing for is something more explicit and, in the debate leading toward another resolution, that there is consideration of next steps in the implementation of Vance-Owen. These remain vital to a peaceful and just settlement.

The safe areas called for in the Washington plan of action, monitored by UNPROFOR [United Nations Protection Force] troops protected by U.S. air power, can be a useful short-term step to protect the civilian populations on a temporary basis. But the real goal must be a fair, long-term solution. And we are making it clear in New York today that, as far as Canada is concerned, the Bosnian Serbs cannot -- nor can the Croats -- keep territory taken by force.

We support fully the containment of the crisis. The presence of U.S. ground troops in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and an increased international presence in Kosovo, would be extremely significant steps to that end.

The difficulty faced by the international community in developing a concerted approach to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and to the infinite complexity of the Balkans should not deter us from continuing our efforts. To give up now would be to encourage further conflicts of the same nature and will lead to widespread disillusionment among states struggling with democratic reforms.

Canada has done its part to help, but the challenges still ahead of us require a collective effort. All UN member-states must live up to their responsibilities in this conflict, or we will send a signal to others that aggression, violence and hatred are condoned or at least left unchallenged by the international community.

Canadians should feel vindicated by our commitment to a philosophy of multilateralism and collective security. We have been steadfast in our resolve through good times and through bad. The Canadian approach is now being adopted by a growing number of countries. The UN is being given a second chance, as the Security Council regains its authority and is able to act decisively on key issues of peace and security. This means that the UN can play a central role in preventing and managing conflicts, providing member-states provide it with the resources and support -- financial and otherwise -- to proceed along its new course.

Much of this new approach is contained in the UN Secretary-General's report, "Agenda for Peace," an approach I heartily endorsed last September in my speech to the UN General Assembly. Canada played an important role in the development of this document, and we have already taken steps to address some of the Secretary-General's concerns. In addition to our participation in ongoing peacekeeping missions, we have provided experts to assist the Secretariat in developing a viable stand-by program. We are now discussing the provision of stand-by forces with the UN. Canada is also sponsoring a major UN program to develop that

body's capacity to provide logistical support for peacekeeping operations.

We are also addressing several other issues, such as the urgent needs both at UN headquarters and in the field to ensure professional operation, and the establishment of a clear command structure, standard procedures and a fair degree of interoperability between national forces.

There is another important lesson that the international community will have to learn -- and that it is how to disengage from an operation before its presence becomes part of the problem rather than part of the solution. Our decision to withdraw our troops from Cyprus, after more than two decades, is the result of just such an assessment, and, before committing ourselves further in Bosnia or any other place, we should specify the conditions under which an operation can be terminated.

I should note my pleasure at the appointment of my colleague, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, as the UN Special Envoy to resolve the situation in Cyprus. And I am sure that this Committee will share my enthusiasm for this appointment and wish him well in his undertaking.

Another important illustration of how the priorities of Canadian foreign policy have been translated into concrete actions is to be found in our assistance program to Central and Eastern Europe and the former U.S.S.R. Our efforts are concentrated on helping these countries make the difficult and critical transition toward democracy and a free-market economy. We remain conscious of the security risks and of the potential human tragedy that could unfold if the economies and the nascent democratic regimes emerging in these countries should founder.

But we have been steadfast in our attempts to assist this important region of the world. We took an early lead in pledging and delivering financial, technical and humanitarian assistance. We did not hesitate in April, at the Vancouver Summit, to double the amount of our assistance to Russia. We are one of the highest per capita contributors in the world. Our faith in what is going on in Russia was borne out in the results of the recent referendum, which indicated support not only for President Yeltsin but for the reform package, which was something that was not widely foreseen. I think the reform process has put down more roots in Russia than perhaps had been expected. The collective response of the G-7 [Group of Seven leading industrialized] countries was doubtless instrumental in reassuring Russian voters that there was some light at the end of the tunnel, but mostly it is their own efforts that are going to make economic development and democratic development succeed.

In 1991, while visiting Warsaw and Prague, I spoke to my counterparts who were expressing some security concerns and wanted to improve their relationship with NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization]. The promotion of increased security relations and dialogue between NATO and the "new democracies" is something for which Canada can take some credit. This was first put forward in a formal way by Prime Minister Mulroney in September 1991. It is now a reality. The North Atlantic Co-operation Council has already played an important role in allaying some of the security concerns of these countries and in harmonizing a once heavy military culture with the norms of a democratic system.

The CSCE [Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe] has also experienced some important changes, with its membership growing from 35 at the beginning of my tenure to 52 today. It is a somewhat unwieldy group, but its responsibilities and its activities have also expanded substantially. Many of the measures for conflict prevention and conflict resolution put forward by Canada prior to the adoption of the Paris Charter in November 1990 have now been adopted by the CSCE. When some people make the argument that the CSCE is ineffective because of its lack of success to date in the Yugoslav conflict, they should look at some of the other areas where it has had a little more success and has improved its mechanisms. CSCE human-rights missions in Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus, and fact-finding or observer missions in Kosovo, Macedonia, Sandjak, Vojvodina and Nagorno-Karabakh have had a preventive effect: they have not contributed to a final solution, but these missions have curbed some of the excesses and helped to manage difficult conflicts. We have participated actively in these missions.

During the same period, Canada has been a key player in the Organization of American States (OAS), whose annual General Assembly I will be attending in 10 days. We have been deeply involved in attempts to bring democracy back to Haïti, for example, and I can testify both to the difficulties and to the progress being made, both of which seem to move together. Hemispheric security is seriously discussed in the OAS, and subjects, such as non-proliferation and the control of conventional weapons, are also on the agenda.

In the Asia-Pacific region, where we pioneered the North-Pacific Security Dialogue, the process appears to have taken hold. In the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), security will be on the agenda this summer for the first time.

By addressing the issue of regional security, we are at the same time addressing the security concerns that are sometimes used to justify the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. We are strongly pursuing the comprehensive non-proliferation strategy set out by the Prime Minister last year. First and foremost, we

have been taking the lead toward achieving universal accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and its indefinite extension at the NPT Extension Conference in 1995. In parallel, we will continue to encourage the nuclear weapons states to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Other international developments also pose the threat of further international instability. The combination of mass poverty and overpopulation in parts of the developing world can only add to the current migration pressures. The problem will get worse if the demographic trends of the developing world continue. With 95 percent of the world population growth taking place in these countries at an annual rate of 2.1 percent, the number of asylum seekers arriving in Western countries, which already increased nearly tenfold in the last decade (from 90 000 to 850 000 in 1992), could reach 50 million in the next 10 or 20 years!

In Canada, I believe that we have established a standard for other nations to follow in this area. But the quantum jump in the size of this problem will require continued international vigilance and creativity, if we are to avoid major problems further down the road.

We must also deal with the environmental consequences of the growth in world population. The protection of the ecosystem is a universal problem that was addressed in considerable depth at Rio de Janeiro. Canada played a constructive role in consensus-building at this important meeting and pressed for the adoption of an Earth Charter. We must now continue in our resolve to protect the physical nature of our environment.

These problems are particularly acute in Africa, the continent I just left. I fully agree with my colleague, the Honourable Monique Vézina, who said in her statement to this Committee on April 21, that "Canada will not abandon the most disadvantaged continent, in order to benefit the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union." Despite a reduction in the overall budget of the international assistance envelope, Africa will still receive 45 percent of our bilateral assistance. Again, we are doing our share and more: we are still in second place among the donor countries of the G-7 in terms of ODA/GNP ratio.

I would argue that in the last three or four years, we have learned to spend our money more wisely. In focussing our development assistance on promoting respect for human rights, the strengthening of democratic institutions and values, and the establishment of responsible and responsive governments and administrative infrastructures, we are addressing the root causes of present and future instabilities. This approach may be less visible, less glamorous, but I believe that it is the most critical for building long-term stability.

There is progress being made. Of the 183 states now in existence, more than 40 percent could be considered as fully democratic, while 22 percent have authoritarian or dictatorial regimes. The others are only partially free. This means that more than 50 percent of the world population is now living under democratic regimes, compared to 35 percent only 10 years ago.

What is even more encouraging is that, according to current assessments, the situation is improving in 14 of the "partly free" or "not free" countries, while it is worsening in only nine countries. If it is true that democracies do not go to war against each other, we are surely making progress in making this world a more stable place.

Having just returned from South Africa, where a multiracial democracy is slowly, painfully but very definitely emerging—I was encouraged by my latest visit—I understand from first-hand discussions the sacrifices and the suffering necessary to build a democracy when different traditions, cultures and institutions have to be put in place.

These developments do not take place overnight, and certainly not in a country like South Africa.

It is true that, in times of economic duress, we might be tempted to pass the torch to someone else. It is true that we have to put our own house in order, and, unless our economy is competitive and prosperous, it will be difficult to maintain our standing on the international scene.

But I do think that constructive multilateralism must remain a fundamental of our foreign policy and we must not retreat from it. As a middle power, we cannot afford to play high-level power politics or to be squeezed by a system of blocs. But we must continue our efforts and investments to maintain our international profile and influence.

Here, I want to pay tribute to the dedication and the professionalism of the men and women of the Canadian Foreign Service. Highly praised abroad, often *mal aimé* at home, they go about their duties in the long-standing tradition of their profession.

There are budget cuts, redeployment of staff, redirection of scarce resources, but these professionals rise to these challenges as they do to others.

There is a great degree of creativity and imagination in the department, and every night the "lights burn bright" here at headquarters and at posts abroad, as foreign policy, like the economy, is now a 24-hour-a-day business.

We have changed our approach to "doing business" by using some of the latest developments in high-tech communications. But diplomacy still requires people—and good people—"on the ground." I can testify to that from my own trips abroad.

Let me say as well that this week I think we've seen another success: that is, the success of the election in Cambodia, where the people of that country have expressed their faith in themselves and in their country by coming out in unprecedented numbers, despite the potential dangers and risks they faced. Here was a place where multilateralism and years of work paid off. I think Canadian professionals had a role in that.

And diplomacy, in all of its aspects, still requires a strictly unique Canadian view. And that is why I continue to be very proud of what we have accomplished as a country, as a government, and as a department, over the past two years in this field. I believe that our legacy will well serve Canadians and the world for many years to come.



No. 44

February 25, 1993

CANADA WELCOMES UNCHR's RESOLUTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today welcomed the adoption by consensus by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) of a resolution on the rape and abuse of women in the former Yugoslavia. This is the first time that a resolution dealing specifically with violence against women has been adopted by the Commission.

"In adopting this resolution by consensus, the 53 members of the Commission have sent a clear signal of their determination to end these brutal, degrading attacks against women and to let it be known that such acts are war crimes," said Mrs. McDougall.

The resolution, which was co-sponsored by Canada, requires that a team of experts, under the auspices of the special rapporteur for the former Yugoslavia, conduct a specific investigation into the sexual violence inflicted on women in the region. This follows an intervention by the Canadian delegation before the Commission on February 9, 1993, calling for such an investigation.

"I have instructed the Canadian delegation at the Commission on Human Rights to continue its discussions with the appropriate United Nations authorities in order to determine how Canada might best support the work of the team," added the Minister.

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news release

Date February 26, 1993

No. 45

For release

CIC CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL CONSORTIUM INC. SELLS TO CHINA

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will lend up to C\$32.4 million to CIC Canadian Industrial Consortium Inc. The funding is in support of CIC's sale of pulp mill equipment and related services to the Shaowu Paper Mill in China's Fujian Province.

CIC is a consortium of Canadian pulp and paper equipment designers and builders whose current membership includes Ingersoll-Rand Canada Inc. and Société de développement industriel du Québec. The CIC consortium will procure equipment and services from over 20 suppliers across Canada.

The project preserves links established by CIC over the past five years and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The mill production is clearly directed toward civilian domestic needs.

It is expected that this deal will result in the creation or sustainment of 820 person-years of employment in Canada.

The Export Development Corporation is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. The EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. The EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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news release

Date February 26, 1993

No. 46

For release

STERLING PULP CHEMICALS LTD. EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation, (EDC) will lend US\$4.98 million to Sterling Pulp Chemicals, Ltd., a subsidiary of Sterling Canada, Inc. The financing is in support of Sterling's sale of equipment and services to the China National Overseas Trading Corporation, for a sodium chlorate crystal plant.

Sterling is based in Islington, Ontario and employs over 400 people in the pulp chemicals and pulp research industry. Sterling operates a research facility and four chemical plants, which are located across Canada.

The China National Overseas Trading Corporation is a state-owned agency that participates in commercial negotiations and acts as purchaser of record for Chinese end-users. In this case, the end-user is the Xiangshui Salt-Chemical Company in Jiangsu Province.

The project preserves links established by Sterling in the past and is intended for civilian use. It includes a training component offering direct, people-to-people exchanges.

The transaction is expected to generate 204 person-years of employment in Canada.

The Export Development Corporation is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. The EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. The EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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news release

February 26, 1993

No. 47

Date

For release

HYMAC LTD. SALE TO CHINA GETS FINANCING SUPPORT

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The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, working through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will lend up to US\$5.4 million to Hymac Ltd. The funding is in support of Hymac's sale of equipment for a 150-TPD thermomechanical pulp mill for the Guangzhou Paper Mill in China's Guangdong Province.

Hymac is a leading supplier of process machinery to the world's pulp and paper industry. The company, founded in 1906, is located in Laval, Quebec. Hymac's main products include thermomechanical pulping systems, recycled fiber equipment, stock preparation products, and twin wire press/wet lap systems.

The project preserves existing links established by Hymac over the past years and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The mill production is clearly directed toward civilian domestic needs.

As a result of this transaction, approximately 176 person-years of employment are expected to be created to sustained in Canada.

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news release

Date **March 1, 1993**

No. 49

For release

SULZER ESCHER WYSS HYDRO EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will lend up to US\$15.2 million to the Bank of China. The financing is in support of the sale to China of three 19MW bulb-type turbine generating units and related services by Sulzer Escher Wyss Hydro (SEWH), a division of Sulzer Canada Inc., located in Lachine, Quebec.

SEWH will supply the bulb-type turbine equipment to the China National Technical Import and Export Corporation for use by the Gaotan hydro-electric power station in Hunan province, situated in south central China. As a result of this transaction, approximately 567 person-years of employment will be created in Canada. SEWH will procure equipment and services from over 20 suppliers across Canada.

The project preserves existing links established by the exporter over the past few years and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The turbine equipment will help in meeting civilian needs.

The sale is being financed under a line of credit between the EDC and the Bank of China. The EDC lends the funds to the Bank of China, which in turn lends them to end-users.

The Export Development Corporation is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. The EDC facilitates export trade and investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. The EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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news release

Date **March 3, 1993**

No. 50

For release

MANITOBAN COMPANY EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will lend approximately \$2 million to the Shanghai Foreign Trade Corporation in support of the sale of a feed premix plant, egg processing equipment and related services by Feed-Rite Ltd.

Feed-Rite Ltd. is a full line manufacturer of feeds for livestock and poultry and a designer-builder of modern electronic feed plants based in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Founded in 1939, the company has grown into a major western Canadian manufacturer operating 11 plants, a research and development unit and an extensive distribution network. Feed-Rite Ltd. is a founding member of Agri-Tec Canada Inc., a market development consortium. The marketing leading up to this contract was carried out with Agri-Tec Inc.

The Shanghai Foreign Trade Corporation is a state-owned agency, which participates in commercial negotiations and acts as purchaser of record for Chinese end-users. In this case, the end-user will be the Shanghai Poultry and Egg Corporation.

The project preserves existing links established by Feed-Rite over the past several years and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The supply of equipment is directed toward civilian needs. This transaction will generate 57 person-years of employment in Canada.

The EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. The EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers and reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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Date **March 3, 1993**

No. 51

For release

HAMILTON COMPANY EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will lend US\$5 million to the China National Technical Import and Export Corporation in support of the sale of equipment and related services for a coal gasification plant in the city of Luohe by Joe Ng Engineering Limited (JNG)

Founded in 1980, JNG is a consulting engineering firm providing engineering services on a domestic and international basis to firms in the rubber, petrochemical, steel, automotive and chemical fields.

The China National Technical Import and Export Corporation is a state-owned agency, which participates in commercial negotiations and acts as purchaser of record for Chinese end-users. In this case, the end-user is the Luohe City Gas Company in Henan province. The project preserves existing links established by JNG over the past several years and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The coal gasification plant is directed toward civilian needs.

The transaction is expected to generate approximately 255 person-years of employment in Canada.

The Export Development Corporation is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters to compete internationally. The EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers and reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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news release

Date **March 5, 1993**

No. 53

For release

JNG OF HAMILTON EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will lend US\$4.5 million to the Beijing World Trade Corporation. The loan is in support of the sale of a natural gas transmission and distribution system by Joe Ng Engineering Limited (JNG) of Hamilton.

Founded in 1980, JNG is a consulting engineering firm providing engineering services on a domestic and international basis to firms in the rubber, petrochemical, steel, automotive and chemical fields.

The Beijing World Trade Corporation is a state-owned agency that participates in commercial negotiations and acts as purchaser of record for Chinese end users. In this case, the end user is the Beijing Gas Company.

The project preserves existing links established by JNG over the past several years and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The gas transmission and distribution system is directed toward civilian needs.

The transaction is expected to generate approximately 185 person-years of employment in Canada.

The Export Development Corporation is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. The EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. The EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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Date **March 5, 1993**

No. 54

For release

KITCHENER COMPANY EXPORTS
TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through the Export Development Corporation (EDC), will lend up to US\$3.424 million to the China National Pharmaceutical Import and Export Corporation. The funding is in support of the sale of four hard gelatin capsule manufacturing machines, supporting equipment, and turn-key technology by R&J Engineering Corporation (R&J).

R&J, based in Kitchener, Ontario, has secured a global niche for designing and manufacturing state-of-the-art hard gelatin capsule machinery and related equipment. The company manages the entire value chain from design, manufacturing, project management, technology transfer and training, through to post-implementation. R&J has considerable experience in this field, having implemented projects in China, the former Yugoslavia, Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea and Taiwan.

The China National Pharmaceutical Import and Export Corporation is a state-owned agency that participates in commercial negotiations and acts as purchaser of record for Chinese end users. In this case, the end user will be the China Medical Industry Corporation in Hebei Province.

The project preserves links established by R&J over the past several years, and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The equipment sold is directed toward civilian needs.

The transaction will generate approximately 100 person-years of employment in Canada.

The Export Development Corporation is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. The EDC facilitates export trade and

foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. The EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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news release

Date **March 5, 1993**

No. 55

For release

MINISTERS SAY WOMEN'S RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS

To mark International Women's Day, External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall, the Minister for External Relations and International Development, Monique Vézina, and the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, Mary Collins, issued the following statement:

On March 8, Canadians join the rest of the world in celebrating International Women's Day. This is an occasion to reflect on the progress made to advance women's equality and an opportunity to assess the challenges facing women in Canada and around the world.

The Government's theme for this year is "Women's Rights are Human Rights," which ties in with the United Nations World Conference on Human Rights taking place in Vienna, Austria in June 1993.

Canada has been, and continues to be, a strong and consistent supporter of women's human rights in many international forums including the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the Organization of American States, La Francophonie and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Canada has actively participated in the UN Commission on the Status of Women and was instrumental in drafting a UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. Furthermore, Canada co-sponsored the UN Commission on Human Rights resolution on sexual violence against women in the former Yugoslavia, which was adopted in late February 1993, and has provided special funding to help women and children in Bosnia-Herzegovina who are victims of sexual assault.

Since 1984, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has had a Women in Development Policy to promote the full participation of women in all its development programs. This policy was revised in 1992 to stress the role of women as equal partners in the sustainable development of their societies. Toward this end, CIDA has funded a number of

initiatives that target the civil and political rights of women and strengthen their role as decision-makers.

Canada's efforts to encourage and sustain international progress on women's equality issues are a natural complement to work being undertaken in these areas in Canada. Such initiatives include the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, Canada's employment equity policies, and the recently begun review of Canada's refugee determination policy to take gender persecution into account.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

United Nations

- Member of UN Commission on the Status of Women: 1958-1960, 1970-1976, 1981-1992.
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women: Adopted by the UN in 1979; Ratified by Canada in 1981; Third report on Canada's implementation efforts submitted to UN in September 1992.
- UN World Conference on Women, 1985: Canada played substantial role in drafting Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. This action plan promotes the advancement of women around the world to the year 2000. Progress on these strategies will be examined at the fourth World Conference on Women in 1995.
- UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women: Draft of this Canadian-initiated declaration will be considered by the UN Commission on the Status of Women in March 1993; Canada's Department of Justice prepared a draft manual for practitioners in the field of domestic violence, which is being reviewed by various UN bodies.
- Women's Rights as Human Rights: At meetings of the UN Commission on Human Rights, the UN Commission on the Status of Women and the Preparatory Committees for the June 1993 UN World Conference on Human Rights, Canada has consistently stressed the concept of women's rights as an integral component of universal human rights.
- Canada has actively promoted institutional reform at the UN to ensure that women occupy 25 per cent of senior-level positions in the UN Secretariat by 1995.
- UN Conference on Environment and Development, 1992: Canada was one of the leaders in ensuring that one of the principal documents included a specific chapter on women.
- UN Development Fund for Women: Canada is a major donor to core funding (\$1.5 million in 1991-92) and the current director is Canadian.
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Via this avenue, Canada contributed \$250,000 in December 1992 to assist women and children in the former Yugoslavia who have been victims of sexual assault.

Commonwealth

- Commonwealth Women's Affairs Ministers: First meeting took place, at Canada's suggestion, in 1985; Canada hosted the third meeting in 1990.
- Ottawa Declaration on Women and Structural Adjustment: This Canadian priority issue was adopted by Commonwealth Heads of Government in 1991 and is on the agenda of the next meeting of Commonwealth Women's Affairs Ministers in Cyprus, July 5-8, 1993.
- Harare Declaration, 1991: Canada was instrumental in securing adoption by Commonwealth Heads of Government of this declaration, which enshrines women's equality as a fundamental principle of the Commonwealth.

Organization of American States (OAS)

- Inter-American Commission of Women: Since becoming a member in 1990, Canada has ratified the three OAS conventions on the rights of women and, in 1992, was elected to the Commission's Executive Committee. Canada has been a key player in the development of a draft Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women -- the first such regional legal instrument.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- Canada has consistently sought to ensure the integration of women in all the work of the OECD and has been an active member of the OECD Working Party on the Role of Women in the Economy since its establishment in 1974. Canada is currently a member of OECD's Development Assistance Committee Expert Group on Women in Development.

La Francophonie

- Canada has played a leading role in encouraging the integration of women's issues into La Francophonie's activities. In 1991, Canada announced it would sponsor a network of legal aid centres to meet the needs of women in various countries of La Francophonie. A Canadian-sponsored symposium will be held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, May 24-26, 1993, to assess the three pilot centres now being established in Benin, Morocco and Cameroon.

Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE)

- CSCE Conference on Human Dimensions, 1991: Canadian initiative called on participating states to recognize that full and true equality between women and men is a fundamental aspect of a democratic society.

Canadian International Development Agency

Women in Development: Current Projects

- Sri Lanka: The Women in Development Fund has been used to support initiatives such as a non-governmental organization called Lawyers for Human Rights and Development, which provides assistance to women victims of human rights violations, women in custody and detention, and women in abusive family situations.
- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Women in Development Program: Through the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), CIDA is supporting the building of institutional capacities to address Women in Development issues and to incorporate women in regional and national decision making.
- International Non-government Organizations (INGOs): CIDA supports several INGOs that specifically address women's human rights. Three of these regional groups are the Asia-Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF) and *Comite Latinoamericano para la Defensa de los Derechos de la Mujer* (CLADEM).



news release

Date **March 5, 1993**

No. 56

For release

CANADA CONTRIBUTES \$1.5 MILLION FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall, and the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, Mary Collins, today announced that Canada is providing \$1.5 million in humanitarian assistance for women and children victims of sexual violence and other atrocities of war in the former Yugoslavia. These new funds will be channelled to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

"Canadians are shocked by the appalling practice of rape and sexual assault of women and children in the former Yugoslavia," said Mrs. McDougall. "While the solution ultimately lies in bringing the conflict to an end, it is imperative that we continue to help relieve the suffering of innocent victims, especially women and children."

The Canadian contribution of \$1 million to UNHCR, and \$0.5 million to UNICEF is in addition to the \$250,000 contributed to UNHCR last December, specifically for rape victims. The funds will be used to support programs and activities addressing the needs of women and children who have been subjected to rape, sexual abuse and other trauma. The programs provide medical supplies, mobile rape-trauma counselling services, as well as food, clothing and shelter materials.

Canada is actively supporting the United Nations Commission of Experts in its investigations of war crimes. "As we prepare to mark International Women's Day in 1993, it is abhorrent that we must still deal with repulsive acts of violence against women and children," said Mrs. Collins. "Canada strongly believes those responsible for breaches of humanitarian law must be brought to account before the international community."

This contribution brings Canada's humanitarian assistance to the former Yugoslavia to \$26.75 million. Further assistance is under active consideration in response to appeals from international humanitarian agencies.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874

News Release

Communiqué

Secretary of
State for
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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 57

March 5, 1993

CANADA OBSERVES COMMONWEALTH DAY

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall issued the following statement to mark Commonwealth Day, March 8:

Canadians join with over 1.5 billion people of various faiths, races, languages, traditions and levels of economic development, in observing the 17th anniversary of Commonwealth Day.

The theme for Commonwealth Day 1993 is *human values*. These fundamental human values are at the heart of the modern Commonwealth and are values to which every Canadian subscribes: respect for human rights; a deep commitment to democracy; access to education; racial and women's equality; freedom from poverty, hunger and disease; peace and world order; and protection of the environment.

March 8 also marks International Women's Day. Canada has been in the forefront of efforts to ensure that women's rights are addressed within the context of human rights globally. Efforts by Canada have been instrumental in the adoption by the Commonwealth Heads of Government of the "Harare Declaration" in 1991. This Declaration enshrines women's equality as a fundamental objective of the Commonwealth, and includes among its priorities a pledge to work with renewed vigour to pursue "equality for women so that they may exercise their full and equal rights." I am pleased that a Canadian, Dr. Eleni Stamiris, was recently appointed Director of the new Commonwealth Youth and Women's Directorate.

Canada continues to lead Commonwealth efforts to bring about a just and lasting solution to problems in South Africa. As Chairperson of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, I visited

South Africa in April 1992 and encouraged all parties to join in the negotiations on a new constitution. In September, I met with the Commonwealth Secretary-General in Ottawa to discuss the role of the Commonwealth in South Africa. In October, Canada sent two participants to the 12-member Commonwealth observer team in South Africa, in support of UN Security Council Resolution 772.

At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Cyprus this October, Canada will again bring vision, creativity and concrete plans of action in order to enhance the Commonwealth's ability to respond to the challenges of the 1990s and beyond.

Canada will host the Commonwealth Games in Victoria, British Columbia, in August 1994. The most important sporting event to be hosted by Canada in this decade, the Games will provide an opportunity to bring Commonwealth nations together and will bring Commonwealth activities into homes and communities in every region of the globe.

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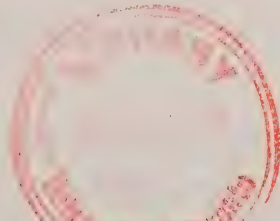


news release

Date **March 6, 1993**

No. 58

For release



CANADA TO PARTICIPATE IN OBSERVER MISSION TO HAITI

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall, and the Minister for External Relations and International Development, Monique Vézina, today announced that Canada will make an initial contribution of up to \$2.35 million to the joint Organization of American States (OAS) and United Nations (UN) observer mission to Haiti. They further announced that some 50 Canadians will be among the international observers being sent to monitor human rights in that country.

"Canada has been working very actively with the OAS and the UN in an effort to restore democracy in Haiti," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada is determined that this joint UN-OAS effort will not fail."

"The establishment of this mission is a critical and encouraging step," said Mrs. Vézina. "We are convinced that the Canadian contribution will bear significantly on the success of this mission."

In light of recent reports of human rights abuses in Haiti, Canada believes that the full deployment of this mission is even more urgent. The Ministers noted, in particular, the case of Bishop Romelus of Jeremie, who was attacked by demonstrators after celebrating a memorial mass for the victims of the recent Neptune ferry wreck. Members of the joint mission, aided by Canadian, German and French diplomats, intervened to protect the lives of more than 200 people who were in the church at the time.

As a result of efforts of Mr. Dante Caputo, the UN-OAS special representative on Haiti, a plan was prepared calling for an international civilian observer force to monitor the human rights situation in Haiti over the next year. The Canadian commitment of human and financial resources is for the first

six-month period of the mission. Ten Canadian observers are already in Haiti, while the remaining 40 will proceed later.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Canadian International Development Agency - Hull
(819) 953-6060

News Release

Communiqué

Secretary of
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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 60

March 8, 1993

CANADA PROVIDES FURTHER \$9.5 MILLION IN HUMANITARIAN AID FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced that Canada is providing an additional \$9.5 million in humanitarian assistance for victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Together with the \$1.5 million for victims of sexual violence announced last Friday, this brings to \$36.25 million Canada's contribution to international relief efforts for the victims of the conflict.

"Canadians continue to demonstrate their solidarity and their compassion for those who have been forced to suffer all forms of human degradation -- and our government will continue to provide support for these unfortunate people," said Mrs. McDougall.

Today's new aid package comprises four components:

- **\$5 million to the World Food Program (WFP)** for the purchase of Canadian wheat flour, canned fish, vegetable oil and pulses such as beans, lentils and yellow split peas;
- **\$2 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** for the distribution of food and medical supplies, the provision of shelter and the tracing of missing persons;
- **\$1 million to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** for the distribution, through local and national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, of food, medicines and clothing; and

- **\$1.5 million to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).** These funds will be used to provide psychological support for children with war trauma-related disorders. It will also be used to provide basic health care to children and pregnant women.

These four organizations, co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), have led the way in international efforts to alleviate suffering in the former Yugoslavia.

"By channelling our assistance through these agencies, we are sure that we are meeting an identified shortage and that our contribution will be directed to those most in need," said Mrs. McDougall.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 62

March 9, 1993

CANADA ISSUES FIRST REPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced the submission of Canada's first report to the United Nations Secretary-General on violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. The information in the report will be made available to the UN Commission of Experts, which is investigating war crimes in the region.

"The atrocities occurring in the former Yugoslavia must not be forgotten or tolerated," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada is committed to helping the international community bring war criminals to justice."

Canada began collecting information on violations of humanitarian law in early November with the appointment of an Information Co-ordinator.

The first report contains information drawn from a wide variety of sources, including over 70 reports from non-governmental and regional organizations, governments, the United Nations and Canadian individuals. In addition, the document contains a legal analysis, in which Canada concludes that the situation in the former Yugoslavia is subject to the war crimes provisions of the Geneva Conventions.

On January 12, Mrs. McDougall expanded the process by inviting the Canadian public to provide substantiated information to the Information Co-ordinator on war crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia. Canada's second report to the Secretary-General, to be submitted this spring, will include information gathered from recent public submissions. These confidential submissions are assessed and only substantiated and corroborated information is submitted to the UN.

Commander William Fenrick, a Canadian appointed by the UN Secretary-General as one of the five members of the Commission of Experts, has been named Special Rapporteur for In Situ Investigations. In February, Canada provided the Commission of Experts with a War Crimes Investigation team to assist in the investigation. In addition, from March 22 to 26 Canada will host an international meeting of experts in Vancouver on the establishment of an International Criminal Court, including a war crimes tribunal for Yugoslavia.

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BACKGROUND

CANADA'S RESPONSE TO THE CRISIS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Canada is participating fully in international efforts, including those of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), to promote a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. In September 1991, Prime Minister Mulroney led the call for the UN Security Council to deal with this issue. Last August, in London, and again in December, in Geneva, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, participated in the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, co-chaired by the UN and the European Community. Canada has been an active supporter of the Conference efforts to seek an early political settlement to the crisis and to provide relief to its victims.

Peacekeeping

Some 1 200 Canadian troops and 45 Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) monitors have been deployed since April 1992, with the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR). One of the largest contributions to the international force, the Canadian contingent is based in Daruvar, Croatia. In June 1992, in response to a UN request, the contingent was sent to Sarajevo to reopen and to maintain security at the airport. Its presence there made possible the airlift of relief supplies for the population of Sarajevo and other Bosnian cities. In early August, the Canadian troops resumed their duties in Croatia.

An additional contingent of 1 200 Canadian troops was sent in support of the UN Security Council Resolutions that provide for the military protection of relief convoys in Bosnia-Herzegovina. On December 23, 1992, the UN Secretary-General informed the government that the deployment of this second Canadian peacekeeping battalion to Banja Luka was not possible. In February, 1993, Canada agreed to a request by the UN to deploy this battalion to central Bosnia to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance in that area and in the east. The troops have arrived in the area and are starting their humanitarian tasks. Canada also provided a small contingent of 180 troops for an interim deployment in January/February 1993, into the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, with a preventive mandate of monitoring any development in the border area with Serbia.

Another 12 members of the Canadian Armed Forces are deployed with the European Community-led CSCE mission, whose task is to supervise the implementation of cease-fire agreements throughout the former Yugoslavia.

Humanitarian Assistance

On March 8, 1993, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that Canada is providing an additional \$9.5 million in humanitarian assistance for the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. Together with the \$1.5 million for the victims of sexual violence, which was announced on March 5, 1993, this brings to over \$36.25 million Canada's contribution since the fall of 1991, to international relief efforts for the victims of the conflict.

The funds were distributed to several humanitarian agencies, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Volunteers, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Program (WFP), as well as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the Canadian Red Cross Society.

These contributions have been used to support the purchase and delivery of food, medical supplies, clothing and shelter, and to assist refugees and displaced persons, as well as victims of sexual violence.

Canada is also participating in the international airlift to the besieged city of Sarajevo. From the start of the airlift on July 3, 1992, a Canadian Armed Forces Hercules C-130 transport airplane has conducted more than 350 relief flights to Sarajevo, for a total of approximately 5 500 metric tons of food and medical supplies.

Diplomacy

As a member of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, Canada maintains diplomatic contacts with all legitimate parties concerned by the crisis, inside and outside the former Yugoslavia. Canada has repeatedly called upon the parties to the conflict to end the violence and negotiate peacefully. A Canadian contribution of \$135 000 has been committed to the Conference Secretariat to cover administrative costs.

Canada recognized the independence of Slovenia and Croatia on January 15, 1992. On April 8, it recognized Bosnia-Herzegovina, in the hope that international recognition would discourage any attempt by its neighbours to partition the republic and that it would strengthen the chances of finding a peaceful solution acceptable to all the ethnic groups.

Canada's position with regard to the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia is that its people have a legitimate claim to recognition. Canada plans no action, however, that could contribute to further destabilization of the region. We are hopeful that a mutually acceptable solution can be found on the contentious issue of the name of the republic.

While the two remaining republics, Serbia and Montenegro, have proclaimed a new union, Canada believes that the succession issues of Yugoslavia must be negotiated among the parties that made up the former Yugoslav republic.

Canada, along with other Western countries, has condemned Serb aggression in Bosnia-Herzegovina and has urged Serbia and Croatia to stop interference in that country. On September 22, 1992, together with several other nations, Canada co-sponsored the resolution that suspended Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) from the proceedings of the UN General Assembly and called on Belgrade to submit a new application for UN membership. Canada also supported the temporary suspension of Yugoslavia from the CSCE.

In December 1992, four Canadians were dispatched to Serbia and Montenegro as election monitors. Mrs. McDougall later indicated that the conditions in which the elections were held were seriously flawed and that numerous and grave irregularities were found during the campaign and during the vote.

Trade sanctions are in place, and Canada supports international efforts in seeking a more effective implementation of these measures. In September, a Canadian vessel, HMCS *Gatineau*, participated in the NATO naval force that patrols the Adriatic Sea to monitor compliance with the UN embargo against Serbia and Montenegro. Canada is leading a multinational sanctions assistance mission, made up of customs experts, to the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. The purpose of the mission is to assist the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia in ensuring that it is not used as a gateway to violate the sanctions. Demarches have also been made to the authorities of Russia, Ukraine and Greece about possible violations of the trade embargo against Serbia and Montenegro. Canada also led a multinational fact-finding mission about sanctions monitoring in Albania in February 1993.

As part of the international efforts to promote peace in the former Yugoslavia, Canada is participating in a conflict prevention mission of the CSCE in Kosovo, Sanjak and Vojvodina. For three months, ending in December 1992, Canada was also represented on a similar mission to the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. In June, Canada led a CSCE fact-finding mission that looked into the military situation in Kosovo. Canada's financial contribution to various preventive diplomacy missions to date amounts to more than one million dollars.

Canada also participated in the CSCE mission that investigated human rights abuses in detention camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

A Canadian specialist in international humanitarian law, Commander William Fenrick of the Department of National Defence, was appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the UN Commission of Experts, which is investigating war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. A team of Canadian investigators left last week for the former Yugoslavia to assist the UN Commission in its inquiry into a mass grave site in Vukovar, Croatia.

Since last August, Canada has repeatedly stressed the need for an ad hoc tribunal to hear charges of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. On February 22, 1993, the UN Security Council established such a tribunal to prosecute those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law.

Canada is sponsoring an international meeting of experts in Vancouver from March 22 to 26, to consider the establishment of an international criminal court, including the question of an ad hoc tribunal.

On January 12, 1993, Canada established an Information Co-ordinator to receive information on violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. Its first report on war crimes to the UN Secretary-General, which was released on March 9, 1993, contains information drawn from a wide variety of sources, including 65 reports from non-governmental and regional organizations, governments and the United Nations. Corroborating reports from confidential Canadian sources were also included.

At the 49th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, the Canadian delegation successfully worked for the adoption, by consensus, of two resolutions condemning all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. The resolutions also expressed outrage at the systematic use of sexual abuse of women as a weapon of war, and requested that a group of experts, under the aegis of the Commission's Special Rapporteur, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, investigate the issue.

In December 1992, Canada informed the UN Secretary-General that it will strongly support a decision by the Security Council to enforce the no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Special Immigration Measures

A special program has been set up to facilitate the reunification of nationals from the former Yugoslavia with relatives in Canada, and to allow visitors already in Canada to extend their stay or to apply for immigrant status under this program. Up to 26 000 ex-Yugoslav nationals who have been affected by the civil war could benefit from this program.

March 9, 1993

Secretary of
State for
External Affairs

Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures



No. 64

March 12, 1993

CANADA DEPLORES NORTH KOREA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE NPT

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today expressed grave concern about North Korea's decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT).

"By withdrawing from the NPT, North Korea is isolating itself from the international system put in place to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons," said Mrs. McDougall.

"Canada rejects as clearly ridiculous the North Korean government's rationale that the move is a measure against aggressive American military manoeuvres. I call upon North Korea to rescind this retrograde move."

The Minister indicated that consultations have already begun bilaterally, at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and at the United Nations. She noted that prior to its decision to withdraw from the NPT, North Korea had resisted efforts by IAEA inspectors to examine all its nuclear facilities in conformity with the agency's mandate. In addition, the Minister indicated that North Korea's decision to withdraw was made to avoid such an inspection. North Korea is the only state to have withdrawn from the NPT in the 25-year history of the treaty. At present, some 156 countries are parties to the NPT.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874

NEWS RELEASE

No. 65



March 12, 1993

CANADA TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN AID TO TOGO

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall, and the Minister for External Relations and International Development, Monique Vézina, announced today that Canada will provide \$250,000 in humanitarian aid to the victims of the civil disorders in Togo.

"The Canadian contribution, which will consist of shelter and medicine for displaced persons, will be provided by the Canadian International Development Agency, thus responding to an appeal by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to assist the Togolese refugees," Mrs. Vézina said.

For some months now, Togo has been struggling with social and political instability on account of serious problems hindering the implementation of the democratic process. In the wake of violent confrontations in Lomé, more than 300,000 Togolese have had to take refuge in Bénin or Ghana, or move to the interior of Togo.

"We earnestly desire to see negotiations resume as soon as possible, and to see the negotiators, regardless of their political persuasion, do what is needed to set Togo back on a democratic course," said Mrs. McDougall. She went on to express the hope that France and Germany would use their good offices to promote dialogue between the parties.

On March 3, senior officials of External Affairs and International Trade Canada received Mr. Léopold Gnininvi, President of the Togolese Democratic Opposition Coalition, and a few members of the Togolese community in Canada. Together they took stock of the situation in Togo since the failure of the negotiations in Colmar, France, on February 8, 1993, between the Coalition and representatives

of President Eyadéma's regime. The Coalition is seeking the support of the international community with a view to resuming the democratic process in Togo and providing aid for refugees and displaced persons.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(819) 953-6060

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No. 69

March 18, 1993

BEATIFICATION OF CANADIAN SISTER DINA BÉLANGER

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announces that a Canadian delegation will travel to Rome to attend, on Saturday, March 20, the beatification of Dina Bélanger, Sister of Jesus-Mary.

"The Church's decision to beatify a Canadian woman of the 20th century is an honour that we all share in," said Mrs. McDougall.

The Canadian delegation will be led by Gilles Loiselle, MP for the riding of Québec, where Sister Bélanger was born. Gil Rémillard, MPP for Jean-Talon (the constituency where the Provincial House of the Sisters of Jesus-Mary is located) and Suzanne Duplessis, MP for Louis-Hébert (where the Provincial House in which Dina Bélanger lived is found), will also attend the beatification.

Dina Bélanger, called Sister Marie Sainte-Cécile de Rome, was born in Quebec City on April 30, 1897. Early in life she exhibited a charitable nature and developed this propensity for helping the poor around her. She was educated by the Sisters of Our Lady Congregation. Although a gifted and diligent student, she retained a simple and modest disposition.

Sister Bélanger became a piano teacher, giving concerts in aid of charitable works. Her music students were impressed with her kindness, humility and patience. She joined the Sisters of Jesus-Mary in 1921. She died of tuberculosis eight years later, on September 4, 1929, in her thirty-third year.

The day following the beatification of Dina Bélanger, the Sovereign Pontiff will canonize Claudine Thévenet, the French nun who founded the Sisters of Jesus-Mary.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 71

March 24, 1993

ORIGINAL 1947 COLD WAR DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED BY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE CANADA

- As part of its commitment to international peace and security, Canada joins the Security Council in 1947 but wonders: Can the UN guarantee collective international security?
- If the UN can't protect the national interests of democratic states, will the Western powers create their own alliance?
- How is Canada's relationship with the United States changing in light of the "Cold War"?

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announced the publication of the latest in the internationally acclaimed series, *Documents on Canadian External Relations*, which answers questions like these by tracing the evolution of Canadian foreign policy. Volume 13 covers the year 1947.

"An understanding of the reasons for Canada's past decisions is as valuable to present-day policy makers as it is to historians," said Mrs. McDougall. "It gives us a sense of what we stand for as a nation."

Among the subjects dealt with in Volume 13 are the last full year of Mackenzie King's stewardship as Prime Minister, and the efforts of External Affairs Minister Louis St. Laurent and his deputy, Lester B. Pearson, to make Canada an influential member of the world community.

1947 was also the year when Canada achieved a major international objective by winning a seat on the UN Security Council, and pursued solutions to serious problems in Palestine and Korea.

At the same time, the Soviet Union's use of its veto power in the Security Council caused Canadians first to doubt the UN's ability to keep the peace, and second to contemplate the establishment of a regional alliance to protect the national interests of democratic states. The wartime alliance was in the final stages of dissolution, and the Cold War was beginning.

Documents on Canadian External Relations is a continuing series containing the most important documents on the political and economic issues dominating Canadian foreign policy. With this volume, the years 1909-1947 and 1952-1953 have been covered. The next volumes to appear will be those for 1948-1951.

The editors of Volume 13 are Norman Hillmer, Professor of History at Carleton University and President of the Canadian Committee for the History of the Second World War, and Dr. Donald Page, formerly Senior Departmental Historian at External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC) and now Vice-President, Academic Affairs, at Trinity Western University. The general editor of the series is John Hilliker, head of the Historical Section in EAITC's Corporate Communications Division.

Documents on Canadian External Relations, Volume 13, is available from:

Canada Communication Group Publishing Centre
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S9

Tel: (819) 956-4802
Fax: (819) 994-1498

Catalogue number code E2-39/13-193

- 30 -

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news release

Date **March 25, 1993**

For release

No. 72



CANADA WELCOMES ADOPTION OF A UN DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, Mary Collins, today welcomed the adoption by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women of a Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women. The Declaration -- the result of a Canadian initiative -- was adopted by consensus at the Commission meeting in Vienna today and will be forwarded to the UN General Assembly for final consideration this fall.

"Violence against women remains one of the most pervasive and serious manifestations of human rights abuses," said Mrs. McDougall. "The adoption of this Declaration represents a commitment by UN-member countries to work toward eradicating violence against women."

The Declaration states that violence against women impedes women's enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and calls on governments to exercise diligence to prevent and punish acts of violence whether perpetrated by the state, within the general community or within the home. The Declaration also outlines a series of legal, administrative, social and educational measures that states should take in an effort to eliminate violence against women.

"This is a major step forward on the issue of violence against women," said Minister Collins. "It sends a strong signal about the importance that an increasing number of governments now put on this issue and places violence against women within the framework of existing human rights standards," added Mrs. Collins.

The Declaration contains a definition of violence against women, which includes physical, sexual and psychological violence. This is the first time that a specific definition of violence against women has been accepted by an international human rights body.

Canada is a strong and consistent supporter of women's human rights. At the most recent session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, held in Geneva February 1 to March 12, 1993, Canada successfully introduced a resolution that is aimed at integrating women's rights into the human rights mechanisms of the UN. Canada also worked for the consensus adoption of a resolution condemning violence against women in the former Yugoslavia as a war crime.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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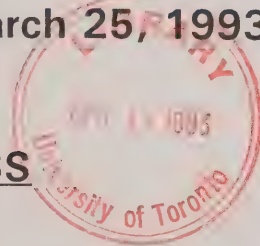
Communications Directorate
Status of Women Canada
(613) 995-7835



No. 73

March 25, 1993

CANADA URGES UNITA TO RETURN TO PEACE PROCESS



External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today called on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to return to the Angolan peace process. She also reaffirmed Canada's support for the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General and observers to the Bicesse Peace Accords (the United States, Portugal and Russia) to restart direct talks between UNITA and the Angolan government.

"Canada is gravely concerned by UNITA's flouting of the peace accords and their failure to participate in direct negotiations to achieve a cease-fire," said Mrs. McDougall. "UNITA must understand that their present course of action can only lead to further condemnation and isolation by the international community."

The Government of Angola and UNITA signed the Bicesse Peace Accords in May 1991, ending 16 years of civil war. The fighting resumed after UNITA rejected the results of the United Nations-supervised elections in September 1992, which the UN declared as generally free and fair. The UN has been trying to organize cease-fire negotiations, but UNITA failed to attend the latest round of talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on February 28, 1993.

"I am disturbed by reports of serious human rights violations in Angola and the prospect of a humanitarian crisis of major proportions unless a cease-fire is achieved immediately," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada calls on both sides to the conflict to ensure the safety of non-combatants and provide security guarantees for the delivery of humanitarian assistance by international relief organizations."

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(613) 995-1874

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No. 74

March 26, 1993

VISIT OF ISRAEL'S FOREIGN MINISTER SHIMON PERES

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced that Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs Shimon Peres will visit Canada March 30 to April 1, 1993. During his stay in Canada, Mr. Peres will visit Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal.

"Mr. Peres's visit provides us with an opportunity to reaffirm Canada's longstanding friendship with Israel," said Mrs. McDougall. "It will also allow Canada to encourage progress in the Middle East peace process. Our participation in the talks, particularly the Refugee Working Group, demonstrates our commitment to work for a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region."

On Tuesday in Ottawa, in addition to meetings with External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall, and the Minister for Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, Michael Wilson, Mr. Peres will call on Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. The Israeli Foreign Minister will also meet with the leaders of the Opposition parties in the House of Commons, and a number of representatives of the Canadian Jewish community and the business community.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 75

March 26, 1993

McDOUGALL COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today welcomed the agreement by the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to the terms of the Vance/Owen peace plan and called on Bosnian Serbs to accept the proposals or face the consequences.

"It is essential that all parties be committed to the earliest possible negotiated settlement based on the Vance/Owen proposals. I am pleased that the Bosnian government has recognized that and agreed to the plan," said Mrs. McDougall.

The Minister paid tribute to President Izetbegovic's courage to take this important decision on behalf of peace. She called on him to continue this commitment to the negotiating process.

Mrs. McDougall strongly criticized the representatives of the Serbian community of Bosnia for not accepting the terms of the proposed plan.

"The international community has indicated on many occasions that the proposals of Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance constitute the best arrangement available to restore peace and to provide for a viable new political framework for Bosnia-Herzegovina. We have also clearly indicated that those who are unwilling to compromise will have to bear the consequences," said Mrs. McDougall.

The Minister stated that Canada would support any new measures, including additional sanctions that the United Nations Security Council might apply, to bring pressure on the Bosnian Serb leadership and the government in Belgrade to further the cause of peace.

Mrs. McDougall expressed outrage at the humanitarian situation in Eastern Bosnia, where Bosnian Serb troops continue to use the misery of civilians to achieve their military aims.

"Canada condemns in the strongest possible terms the Serb attack on the airfield in Srebrenica that left two Canadian peacekeepers injured. We demand that the humanitarian effort be permitted to resume," concluded the Minister.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



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news release

Date **March 26, 1993**

No. 76

For release

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION AT ANTAD '93 WILL BE LARGEST EVER IN A TRADE SHOW OF THIS KIND IN LATIN AMERICA

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, today announced that 68 Canadian companies will be participating at ANTAD '93 in Guadalajara, Mexico, March 28 to 30, 1993.

Canada's participation at Mexico's Department Stores and Supermarkets Association's ANTAD '93 will be the largest ever undertaken in a trade show of this kind in Latin America.

"Mexico is Canada's most important trading partner in Latin America, and our agri-food exports represent one of the fastest growing sectors in our rapidly expanding trade with Mexico," Mr. Wilson said.

The Honourable Mary Collins, Minister of Western Economic Diversification, Minister of State for the Environment and Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, who will be visiting the Canadian Pavilion at ANTAD '93 and meeting with some of the exhibitors, said: "I am pleased to attend ANTAD '93 and help Canadian businesses expand their markets in Mexico."

ANTAD is Mexico's primary marketplace for processed food, beverages, store equipment, sporting goods, housewares and giftware. In the imported processed food sector alone, the Mexican market has doubled in the last three years to over \$650 million annually.

"Participating in ANTAD '93 gives Canadian firms an excellent chance to make contacts and increase sales in an expanding and diversifying Mexican market of over 85 million consumers," Minister Wilson said.

"Events such as this, as well as Canadian solo trade shows, are an essential part of the Access North America initiative that I recently announced," Mr. Wilson added.

Today, many Canadian exporters already enjoy success in the Mexican market. Two-way trade should reach \$5 billion by the end of the decade.

A list of companies participating in ANTAD '93 is attached.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

**CANADIAN COMPANIES PARTICIPATING AT ANTAD '93
IN GUADALAJARA, MEXICO**

March 28-30, 1993

A. Pellerin & Fils Ltée
St. Adrien, Quebec

Aberfoyle Springs
Guelph, Ontario

ADM/Ogilvie
Montreal, Quebec

Allen Simpson Marketing
& Design Ltd.
Eden Mills, Ontario

Amusement Leisure Equipment Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Atlantic Traders Ltd.
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Ault Foods Ltd.
Etobicoke, Ontario

Basic Foods Inc.
Port Coquitlam, British Columbia

British Columbia Blueberry Council
Victoria, British Columbia

British Columbia Raspberry Growers
Association
Clearbrook, British Columbia

British Columbia Trade
Vancouver, British Columbia

British Columbia Tree Fruits Ltd.
Kelowna, British Columbia

Burns Meats Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Cambrian Wild Rice Marketing
St. George, Manitoba

Canada Pure Sparkling Water
Downsview, Ontario

Can-Oat Milling Products Inc.
Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

Clarity Export
Keswick, Ontario

Colombo Prosciutto Corp.
Mississauga, Ontario

Connor's Bros.
Saint John, New Brunswick

Culinar Sales Corp.
Montreal, Quebec

Delft Blue Veal Inc.
Cambridge, Ontario

Distribuidora International Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

Ecolo Odor Control Systems
Mississauga, Ontario

Entreprise H. Aida Inc.
Valleyfield, Quebec

Export Packers Company Ltd.
Brampton, Ontario

Extrufix Inc.
Pefferlaw, Ontario

Flo-Mexa
Oakville, Ontario

Ganong Bros. Ltd.
St. Stephen, New Brunswick

Graphica Playing Cards Inc.
Sherbrooke, Quebec

Group Procycle Inc.
Ville St. Georges, Beauce, Quebec

IMO Foods Ltd.
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Issy Steen-Sids Sunflower
Seeds (1974) Ltd.
Regina, Saskatchewan

J.S. McMillan Fisheries Ltd.
Vancouver, British Columbia

Jet Set Sam Industries Inc.
Richmond, British Columbia

Jim Scharf Holdings Ltd.
Perdue, Saskatchewan

KB Forwarders Ltd.
Montreal, Quebec

L'Art au Quotidien Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Lawson Mardon Group
Mississauga, Ontario

Lazy K Products Ltd.
Blairmore, Alberta

Linsey Foods Ltd.
Scarborough, Ontario

Lovell & Christmas (Canada) Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Lumar Ideal 1981 Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Maritime Marketing Services Inc.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

McCain Foods Ltd.
Mexico City

Mexi-Can Networks
Toronto, Ontario

Micro Mac Products Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Micro Thermo Inc.
Laval, Quebec

National Cheese Co. Ltd.
Concord, Ontario

Parent Seed Farms Ltd.
St. Joseph, Manitoba

Paturel Seafood Ltd.
Shediac, New Brunswick

Postime Inc.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Potato Growers of Alberta
Calgary, Alberta

Quebec Balsams Export Inc.
North Hatley, Quebec

Sable Fish Packers (1988) Ltd.
South Side, Shelburne County
Nova Scotia

Saskatchewan Pulse Crop
Development Board
Regina, Saskatchewan

Siena Foods Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

Soapberry Shop
Rexdale, Ontario

Stack a Shelf Limited
Waterloo, Ontario

Sun-Rype Products Ltd.
Kelowna, British Columbia

The Revcorp Group
Markham, Ontario

The RNP Group
Toronto, Ontario

Trade Strategies Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

Transbex International
St. Leonard, Quebec

Trojan Technologies Inc.
London, Ontario

Vivant Natural Spring Water
Calgary, Alberta

W.C. Wood
Guelph, Ontario

Westglen Milling (1989) Ltd.
Barrhead, Alberta

Zesto Food Equipment Mfg. Co.
Montreal, Quebec

NEWS RELEASE

No. 77



March 30, 1993

CANADA ESTABLISHES A JOINT INDUSTRIAL R&D PROGRAM WITH ISRAEL

The Minister for Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, Michael Wilson, and External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today initialled with Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres a Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of a Canada-Israel Industrial Research and Development (CIIRD) program. Each country will contribute \$1 million per year for the first three years of the program.

"Canada and Israel enjoy good relations in the areas of investment, science, technology and trade. This new joint initiative will strengthen those relations further," said Mr. Wilson.

The objective of the program is to increase the level of bilateral joint-venture industrial research and development co-operation between the Canadian and Israeli private sectors. Government funding will allow the program to identify private-sector interests, execute a complementary study of Canadian and Israeli research and development capabilities in priority sectors, and identify specific Canada/Israel matches for possible joint-venture co-operation.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



No. 78

March 31, 1993

CANADA SIGNS CSCE CONVENTION ON CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announced that Canada today signed the Convention on Conciliation and Arbitration of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). The Convention creates a court for CSCE states to resolve disputes through peaceful means.

Concluded on December 15, 1992 at the CSCE Council of Ministers meeting in Stockholm, the Convention comes into force after 12 countries have ratified it. It establishes a two-chamber court in Geneva that would appoint conciliators and arbitrators to assist countries, which may not have recourse to other international dispute mechanisms, to peacefully resolve their conflicts. One chamber would permit non-binding conciliation of any dispute brought to it by parties to the Convention. The other would permit binding arbitration, if both parties agree.

Canadian Ambassador to Sweden Mike Phillips signed the Convention on behalf of Canada. The Government of Sweden is the depository for the Convention.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874



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extérieures



No. 80

April 1, 1993

CANADA WILL CONTRIBUTE TO UN FUND FOR INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announces that Canada will contribute \$300,000 to the newly established United Nations Trust Fund for the Work of the United Nations Commission of Experts on war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. Canada is the first country to contribute to the Fund.

"Canada has been at the forefront of efforts to ensure that the UN Commission of Experts has sufficient resources to fulfil its mandate. We call on the international community to join those efforts, so that those who violate international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia can be brought to justice," said Mrs. McDougall.

Canada's contribution to the Trust Fund will support the work of the UN Commission of Experts, whose mandate is to examine and analyze evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. This includes investigations of systematic sexual assaults, which Canada considers a priority, mass killings, the practice of "ethnic cleansing," the treatment of prisoners and detainees, and the destruction of property. A Canadian member of the UN Commission of Experts, Commander William Fenrick of the Department of National Defence, has been named Special Rapporteur for on-site investigations.

Canada has also provided the Commission with a war crimes investigation team, headed by Lt.-Col. Kim Carter, to assist the Commission in gathering evidence. The team returned March 18 from a preliminary investigation of a mass grave site at Vukovar in Croatia.

An international meeting of experts held in Vancouver last week, which Canada sponsored, considered the mechanism for establishing an ad hoc tribunal on Yugoslavia, as well as a permanent UN criminal court. Canada has sent the meeting's

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Canada

conclusions to UN Secretary-General Boutros-Boutros Ghali to assist him in his report to the Security Council, expected before the end of April.

Once an ad hoc tribunal on war crimes is established, Canada is prepared to offer a team of lawyers and investigators from the Departments of Justice and National Defence to assist in prosecuting war crimes.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **April 1, 1993**
For release

No. 81

CANADA AIRLIFTS EMERGENCY RELIEF TO SUDAN

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and the Minister of National Defence and Minister of Veterans Affairs, Kim Campbell, announced today that Canada is airlifting emergency humanitarian aid to the people of southern Sudan, in response to a request from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Canada has provided a Canadian Forces Hercules C-130 plane for a 10-day period to assist UNICEF's "Operation Lifeline Sudan" in transporting medical, supplemental food and shelter materials from Lokichokio, Kenya, to famine- and conflict-affected areas in southern Sudan. Operation Lifeline Sudan was established by UNICEF in 1989 to co-ordinate the efforts of UN agencies and non-governmental organizations in responding to the humanitarian crisis in Sudan.

An agreement reached in December 1992 between the United Nations, the Sudanese government and opposition forces has allowed relief agencies expanded access to the most severely affected regions of southern Sudan. UNICEF is accelerating its relief activities to respond to this increased need, and to do so before the fast-approaching rainy season makes available airstrips unusable. UNICEF requested assistance from the Canadian government who, with aircraft and experienced personnel in the area, were capable of responding quickly to this limited "window of opportunity."

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For more information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Defence Media Liaison
Department of National Defence
(613) 996-2353



BACKGROUNDER

CANADIAN ACTIONS ON SUDAN

The long-running civil war and tribal fighting, exacerbated by drought, continue to cause famine and large-scale movements of people in southern Sudan. Fighting is preventing relief organizations from reaching large pockets of the populations most in need in southern Sudan. There are reports of widespread torture, executions, religious persecution, and detention of civilians without trial. Hundreds of thousands of civilians have died from the fighting and famine, and many more have been displaced.

The 10-year civil war between the southern rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the Sudanese government continues to interfere with relief efforts, with both sides using control of food as a weapon. Since 1991, the SPLA has splintered into several factions, and recent fighting among them has added to the bloodshed.

Civil conflict continues to cause large-scale population movements, driving tens of thousands of refugees into Kenya, Uganda, Zaire and Ethiopia and leaving hundreds of thousands more trapped in inaccessible areas of Sudan. An estimated 2.8 million displaced and drought-affected persons will require food aid this year.

In December 1992, discussions between the United Nations, the Sudanese government and three SPLA factions resulted in an agreement allowing relief agencies improved access to southern Sudan. Nevertheless, the situation remains precarious; the civil war persists as does fighting among the SPLA factions.

Where Canada Stands

The situation in Sudan poses a humanitarian and human rights challenge to the international community.

Canada is deeply concerned about the continuing conflict and deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in Sudan. Canada maintains that a negotiated peace among all parties is the only avenue toward a resolution of the conflict.

With this in mind, Canada continues to provide humanitarian assistance, make representations in international forums, and support UN initiatives on peace and human rights.

In an attempt to stop the violence and suffering in Sudan, Canada has co-sponsored a UN resolution condemning the human rights situation in Sudan and has expressed Canadian concern in meetings with Sudanese officials. At the current session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Canada successfully pressed to have Sudan moved from consideration under confidential procedures, to public debate.

Humanitarian Assistance

Since January 1990, the Government of Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), has provided almost \$77 million in food aid and humanitarian assistance to the Sudanese people. Of this amount, over \$54 million was for food aid. The food aid is delivered, both in the South and in the North, exclusively through non-governmental institutions and UN agencies and is targeted to the most vulnerable groups: the displaced and refugees. The balance, close to \$23 million, was for non-food humanitarian assistance. The funds were distributed to a number of international agencies, including the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), for activities such as relief and shelter for displaced families and unaccompanied children, reuniting children with their families, emergency health care and water, and sanitation and hygiene education. Funding has also been provided to Canadian non-governmental organizations such as the Canadian Council of Churches and Médecins sans frontières (MSF) Canada, whose work includes emergency medical care within Sudan and for Sudanese refugees outside Sudan, and the provision of shelter and clothing.

Refugees

There are currently some 22,000 Sudanese refugees in Kenya, 22,000 in Ethiopia, 86,000 in Uganda and 103,000 in Zaire. Canada provides financial assistance through the UNHCR and resettlement opportunities for small numbers of vulnerable refugees.

April 1993

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No. 84

April 1, 1993

McDOUGALL WELCOMES THE RESUMPTION OF TALKS IN SOUTH AFRICA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall welcomed today's opening of multiparty constitutional talks in South Africa, which are expected to lead to non-racial elections and South Africa's first representative multiracial government.

"Today's resumption of constitutional talks is a crucial step toward the establishment of a new consensus on South Africa's post-apartheid future," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada continues to encourage all parties to work peacefully toward an early agreement on transitional government structures."

Mrs. McDougall is Chairperson of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa (CFMSA), which has co-ordinated the Commonwealth's action on South Africa since 1987. In October 1991, on the recommendation of the CFMSA, Commonwealth Heads of Government agreed that economic (trade and investment) sanctions would be lifted when agreement is reached on appropriate transitional mechanisms in South Africa. Commonwealth financial sanctions would be lifted upon agreement on a new democratic constitution, or earlier if requested by an all-party conference or an interim government.

Delegations from the many South African groups involved in negotiations over South Africa's constitutional future have not met formally since the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) broke down in May 1992. Twenty-six groups and political parties will attend the new constitutional forum, including several that did not participate in earlier CODESA talks.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

No. 86

April 2, 1993

McDOUGALL TO VISIT THAILAND AND CAMBODIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall will travel to Thailand and Cambodia, April 6 to 10.

While in Bangkok April 6 and 7, Mrs. McDougall will meet with Foreign Minister Prasong Soonsiri for discussions on democratic development, Cambodia, bilateral commercial relations and Thailand's role in regional security. In addition, the Minister will deliver a luncheon speech to members of the Thai-Canada Chamber of Commerce and senior government officials. Thailand is a key Asian trading partner for Canada, with annual two-way trade at over \$900 million.

From Bangkok, Mrs. McDougall travels to Cambodia for a first-hand assessment of United Nations' preparations for national elections in May. From April 8 to 10, she will meet with Canadian peacekeepers and civilians working with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), as well as with Canadians working with non-governmental aid organizations. Mrs. McDougall will also meet with Lt.-Gen. John Sanderson, Commander of UNTAC military forces, Yasushi Akashi, head of UNTAC, and H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia.

From Cambodia Mrs. McDougall travels to Tokyo for the April 14 to 16 meeting of Foreign and Finance Ministers of the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries (G-7).

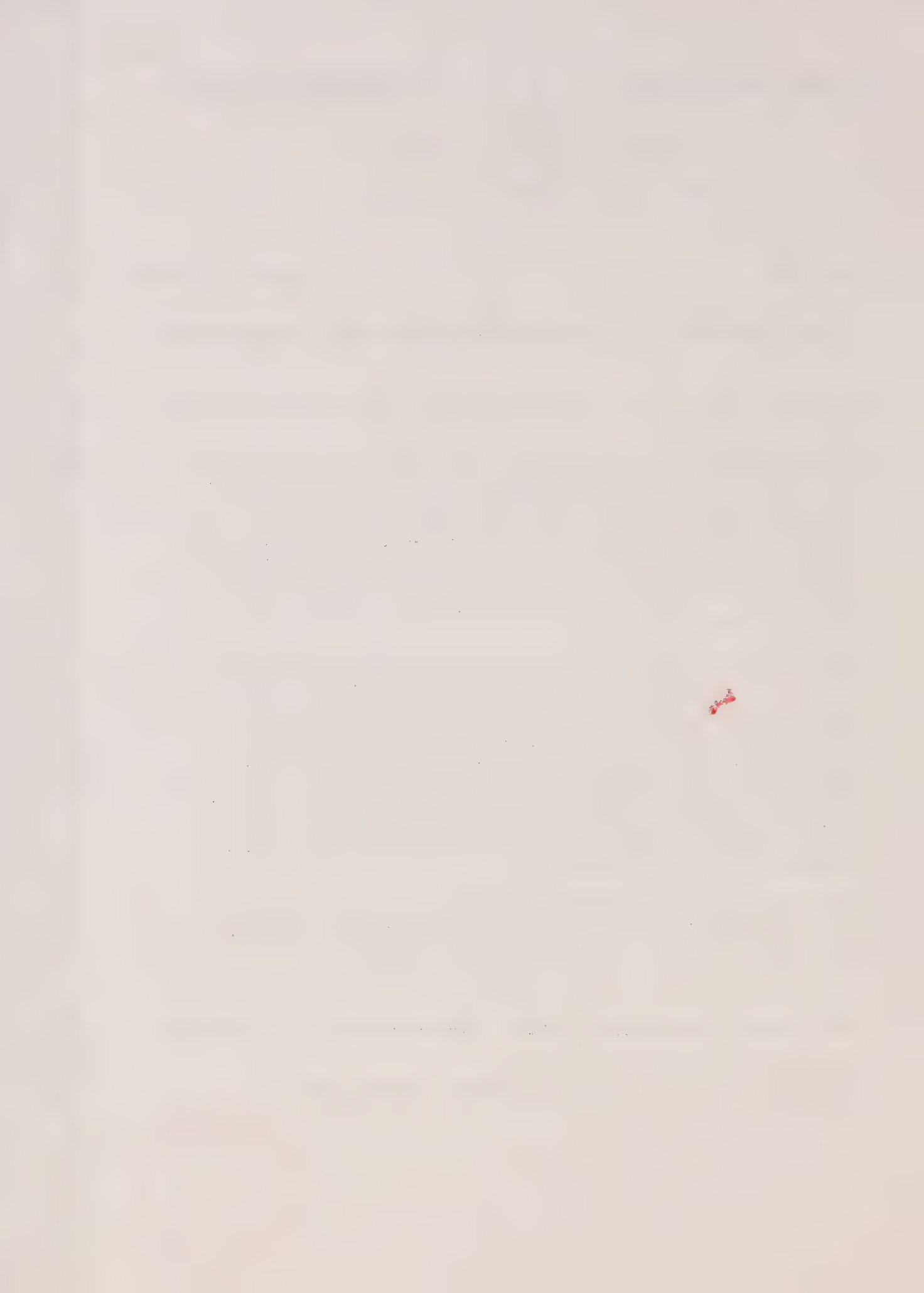
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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874



Canada





No. 87

April 6, 1993

CANADA URGES NORTH KOREA TO RECONSIDER ITS WITHDRAWAL FROM THE NPT

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today expressed Canada's full support for the statement on North Korea issued by the depositary powers of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT). The joint statement, by the United States, the United Kingdom and Russia, urges North Korea to reconsider its withdrawal from the NPT and to comply fully with its Treaty commitments and its safeguards obligations, which remain in force.

"The NPT is a cornerstone of international security. It is entirely in North Korea's interest to remain as a member. Withdrawal from the NPT and refusal to permit international inspections will jeopardize stability in the Korean Peninsula and in the entire region," said Mrs. McDougall. "If Pyongyang is truly interested in good international relations -- as it claims -- this is the wrong way to go about it."

On March 12, North Korea gave the United Nations Security Council a three-month notice of withdrawal from the NPT. North Korea also refused to comply with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s request to conduct a "special inspection" of two suspected, but undeclared nuclear facilities, as provided for under its Safeguards Agreement.

The Board of Governors of the IAEA met March 30 to April 1 in Vienna. A resolution, co-sponsored by Canada and 20 other countries, passed with overwhelming support. It found North Korea in non-compliance with its Safeguards Agreement and referred the matter to the UN Security Council. Twenty-eight countries voted in favour of the resolution. Two (China and Libya) voted against and four (India, Pakistan, Vietnam and Syria) abstained.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada
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news release

Date **April 8, 1993**

No. 88

For release

FTA EXTRAORDINARY CHALLENGE COMMITTEE UPHOLDS CANADA'S POSITION

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, and the Honourable Charles Mayer, Minister for Agriculture, announced today that an Extraordinary Challenge Committee of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) dismissed allegations by the United States that an FTA panel went beyond its authority in an October 30, 1992 ruling on Canadian exports of live swine to the United States.

The Committee reviewed a number of issues raised by the FTA dispute settlement panel. The FTA panel had been struck at the request of Canada to look at the results of an administrative review by the U.S. Department of Commerce on imports of live swine from Canada. The administrative review covered the period April 1, 1988 to March 31, 1989.

The Committee's decision is binding. As a result, between \$8 million and \$10 million in duties already paid on shipments during the 1988-1989 review period will be refunded to Canadian exporters.

The Committee ruled unanimously that the FTA panel had not "manifestly exceeded its jurisdiction by failing to apply the correct standard of judicial review." This is one of the criteria necessary for launching an extraordinary challenge under the FTA.

In its ruling, the Committee stated: "After full consideration of the arguments presented by the Parties and the Participants in their briefs and at the March 10, 1993 hearing, we conclude ... the alleged errors by the Panel do not meet the test for a successful extraordinary challenge that is set forth in Article 1904.13 (of the FTA). Accordingly, we dismiss the request for an extraordinary challenge...."

Both Minister Wilson and Minister Mayer said that the Committee's ruling confirmed the advantages of the FTA dispute settlement process for Canadian exporters.

"We have now seen that in both extraordinary challenge proceedings under the FTA, Canada's position has been upheld," said Mr. Wilson. "Once again we have seen that the system works, and that is of benefit to all Canadians."

Mr. Mayer added: "This is good news for the Canadian industry. This ruling proves the importance of the FTA in protecting Canadian agricultural producers from unfair trade actions."

The first FTA extraordinary challenge resulted in a June 1991 ruling for the Canadian pork industry and a refund of \$20 million to the industry.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Phil Cochrane
Minister Mayer's office
(613) 996-2508



No. 89

April 16, 1993

CANADA TO GIVE \$2 MILLION IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO BALTIC STATES

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced a Canadian contribution of \$2 million for humanitarian assistance in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The contribution, to the Solidarity Assistance operation of the Canadian Red Cross Society and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, will be used for medical supplies and support, especially for children.

"This donation underlines Canada's support for the people of the Baltic States. By targeting our aid to medical supplies and medical training, Canada is bringing relief now, as well as hope for the future," said Mrs. McDougall.

The funds will be used to provide basic medicines and medical supply kits for children's hospitals and children's hospital wards in the Baltic States. Specially needed medicines, identified by a Red Cross assessment team, will also be provided in bulk to other hospitals. In addition, a team of Canadian doctors from McMaster University will be sent to the Latvian Medical Academy to assist in medical training.

Hospitals in the Baltic States are almost completely dependent on humanitarian assistance for basic medical functions. It is estimated that the Canadian donation will supply 17,000 hospital beds in the region for a full year. Last year, the Canadian Solidarity Assistance program provided medical supplies to 10,400 hospital beds in the three Baltic countries.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 91

April 16, 1993

McDOUGALL URGES CALM AND RECONCILIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall, on behalf of the Government of Canada, expressed condolences to the family of Chris Hani, whose funeral is to be held Monday. Mr. Hani, a member of the African National Congress's National Executive Council, and a key leader in the fight against apartheid, was assassinated on April 10.

"We were shocked by the tragic death of Mr. Hani," said Mrs. McDougall. "Only days before his death, Mr. Hani called for peace and a renewed commitment to negotiated change in South Africa. It is particularly sad that this murder occurred when the achievement of a non-racial democracy appears to be in sight."

Mrs. McDougall appealed to all South Africans to ensure that Monday's funeral for Mr. Hani be a solemn occasion marking the passing of a leader who stood for democratic and peaceful change. The Minister expressed the hope that Mr. Hani's death and the senseless violence of the past week will not lead to further conflict or undermine the significant progress made in the recently resumed multi-party talks.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date April 16, 1993

No. 92

For release

HARRIS FARINON CANADA, INC. EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), will lend US\$17 million to China to finance the sale by Harris Farinon Canada, Inc. of telecommunications equipment and related services. The transaction will generate approximately 587 person-years of employment in Canada.

Harris Farinon Canada, Inc., of Dorval, Quebec, is a company in the design, development, manufacture and servicing of telecommunications equipment. Its products are marketed in over 60 countries.

The equipment and services will be used by the provincial Post and Telecommunications Authorities (PTA), communication networks for power substations and TEC Shenzhen in China.

The project preserves existing links established by the exporter in the past, and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The telecommunications equipment and services to be exported are clearly directed toward civilian domestic needs.

The transaction is financed under a line of credit between EDC and the Bank of China. EDC lends the funds to the Bank of China, which in turn lends them to end users.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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April 16, 1993
[No. 93?]

ORIGINAL 1947 COLD WAR DOCUMENTS
PUBLISHED BY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE CANADA

- As part of its commitment to international peace and security, Canada joins the Security Council in 1947 but wonders: Can the UN guarantee collective international security?
- If the UN can't protect the national interests of democratic states, will the Western powers create their own alliance?
- How is Canada's relationship with the United States changing in light of the "Cold War"?

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announced the publication of the latest in the internationally acclaimed series, *Documents on Canadian External Relations*, which answers questions like these by tracing the evolution of Canadian foreign policy. Volume 13 covers the year 1947.

"An understanding of the reasons for Canada's past decisions is as valuable to present-day policy makers as it is to historians," said Mrs. McDougall. "It gives us a sense of what we stand for as a nation."

Among the subjects dealt with in Volume 13 are the last full year of Mackenzie King's stewardship as Prime Minister, and the efforts of External Affairs Minister Louis St. Laurent and his deputy, Lester B. Pearson, to make Canada an influential member of the world community.

1947 was also the year when Canada achieved a major international objective by winning a seat on the UN Security Council, and pursued solutions to serious problems in Palestine and Korea.



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International Trade Canada

At the same time, the Soviet Union's use of its veto power in the Security Council caused Canadians first to doubt the UN's ability to keep the peace, and second to contemplate the establishment of a regional alliance to protect the national interests of democratic states. The wartime alliance was in the final stages of dissolution, and the Cold War was beginning.

Documents on Canadian External Relations is a continuing series containing the most important documents on the political and economic issues dominating Canadian foreign policy. With this volume, the years 1909-1947 and 1952-1953 have been covered. The next volumes to appear will be those for 1948-1951.

The editors of Volume 13 are Norman Hillmer, Professor of History at Carleton University and President of the Canadian Committee for the History of the Second World War, and Dr. Donald Page, formerly Senior Departmental Historian at External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC) and now Vice-President, Academic Affairs, at Trinity Western University. The general editor of the series is John Hilliker, head of the Historical Section in EAITC's Corporate Communications Division.

Documents on Canadian External Relations, Volume 13, is available from:

Canada Communication Group Publishing Centre
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S9

Tel: (819) 956-4802
Fax: (819) 994-1498

Catalogue number code E2-39/13-193

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News Release

Secretary of
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No. 94



April 21, 1993

McDOUGALL WELCOMES RESUMPTION OF MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS

Ankara- External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today welcomed the announcement that the bilateral negotiations of the Middle East peace process will resume in Washington on April 27, 1993.

"I am pleased that all the parties have agreed to return to the negotiating table," said Mrs. McDougall. "An early breakthrough is certainly required to bolster confidence on all sides and make progress toward peace possible."

The negotiations had been interrupted for four months. Canada remains firmly committed to its support of the peace process, which started in Madrid in late 1991, as evidenced by its participation in the multilateral phase of the peace talks, especially in the Working Group on Refugees for which Canada 'holds the gavel'.

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No. 95

April 22, 1993

CANADA PARTICIPATES IN CSCE MISSIONS TO MOLDOVA AND ESTONIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced that Canada has agreed to lead a mission to the Republic of Moldova to seek a political settlement of the conflict in the Trans-Dniestr region. Ambassador Timothy Williams will arrive in Chisinau, Moldova, on April 24, to head the mission established by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE).

Mr. Williams, Ambassador in Residence at the University of Ottawa, will lead a team of eight people from various CSCE countries, including another Canadian, Mervyn Meadows.

The initial six-month mandate of the CSCE mission is to facilitate a lasting and comprehensive political settlement in Moldova, which, in the past year, has experienced armed clashes between forces from the Republic of Moldova, forces of the self-proclaimed Trans-Dniestr Moldovan Republic and Russian soldiers stationed in the region. Last June, more than 1,000 people were killed and more than 100,000 people were displaced in the fighting.

Mrs. McDougall also announced that a Canadian has joined the recently established CSCE mission to Estonia. Its six-month mandate is to promote stability, dialogue and understanding between Estonian- and Russian-speaking communities in the country. Keith Swinton, from Canada's embassy in Stockholm Sweden, will work out of the CSCE Kohtla-Järve office in northeast Estonia.

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Date **April 22, 1993**

For release

No. 97



WILSON ANNOUNCES CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN WEST-EAST ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN TOKYO

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, today announced that the Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for Science and Minister of State (Small Businesses and Tourism), will represent Canada at the second West-East Economic Conference to be held in Tokyo, Japan, April 24 and 25, 1993.

The Conference will be attended by Economy, Industry and Trade Ministers of the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries (G-7), and selected reforming countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and the former Soviet Union (FSU). It will address critical issues of structural reform faced by the CEE and the FSU.

"Canada is already playing a very active role, through various technical assistance programs and other forms of aid, in helping these countries achieve reforms and develop market economies," Mr. Wilson said. "This Conference will give us an added venue to co-ordinate our efforts with other like-minded countries."

Ministers will be reviewing results achieved since the first conference, held last May in Muenster, Germany. Topics to be addressed include enterprise structural reform, defence conversion, international trade promotion, foreign investment, industrial technology and environmental protection.

In addition to participating in the West-East Conference, Minister Hockin will take the opportunity to meet with the head of Japan's Science and Technology Agency and with the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture to discuss bilateral co-operation. He will also reiterate Canada's strong interest in having Japan contribute to the proposed KAON (a particle accelerator) factory.

"I will in particular be consulting with my Japanese colleagues on the U.S. effort to redesign the International Space Station and seeking their views on how to optimize our benefits from the space program," Mr. Hockin said.

Parallel to the West-East Conference, there will be a West-East Businessmen's Exchange Forum and individual seminars on the economic and investment climate in various reforming countries.

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No. 98

April 23, 1993

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McDOUGALL ISSUES STATEMENT ON CAMBODIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today released the text of a statement on Cambodia, agreed to by the signatory states to the Paris Agreements. Canada co-chaired the Paris Peace Conference's First Committee on Peacekeeping, and is a party to the October 1991 Paris Agreements, which set out a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian conflict.

"This statement, one month before the United Nations-supervised elections in Cambodia, underscores world outrage at the cowardly murders of those who are working for peace in that country," Mrs. McDougall said. "In my visit to Cambodia earlier this month, I was impressed by the dedication and courage of both UN workers, including Canadian peacekeepers, and of the representatives of non-governmental groups. Canada fully supports this statement and fully supports the work of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]."

Statement on Cambodia

At the initiative of the Co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, the representatives of the Signatory States of the Agreements on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict declare their firm determination to support the electoral process under way in that country. In particular, they support unreservedly the decision of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) that the elections shall be held on 23/27 May 1993. They call on UNTAC to continue to make every effort to create and maintain a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections and support UNTAC's endeavours in this respect. For this purpose, the signatories pledge their full support to the special representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, in implementing the Paris Agreements, in co-operation with the SNC. They associate themselves with the Security Council Resolution 810.

Canada

The signatory states of the Paris Agreements vigorously condemn all acts of violence committed in Cambodia whoever the perpetrators and the victims may be. In particular, they express their indignation at the cowardly assassinations committed against the civilian and military personnel of UNTAC who came to Cambodia on a mission of peace. They demand that all Cambodian parties take measures necessary to end all acts of violence and to ensure particularly the safety of all UNTAC civilian and military personnel.

They call upon all Cambodian parties to abide by their commitment under the Paris Agreements to respect the results of the elections once they are certified free and fair by the United Nations. They express their readiness to support fully the constituent assembly and the process of drawing up the constitution and establishing a new government for all Cambodia.

The signatory states of the Paris Agreements express their support for and confidence in His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and President of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, for his crucial role in carrying out the peace process. They pledge their full support for the determination of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the people of Cambodia to proceed with the election as the means to achieve a comprehensive political settlement and national reconciliation, and their vital role in seeking the assistance and active engagement of the international community in post-election reconstruction and peace building in Cambodia. Finally, the signatory states reiterate their full commitment to implement the Paris Agreements.

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No. 99

April 26, 1993



**CANADA IMPOSES NEW UNITED NATIONS
SANCTIONS AGAINST THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced that Canada is taking action to comply with the United Nations Security Council's decision to strengthen international sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

"I deeply regret that the Bosnian Serbs have refused to accept the provisions of the peace plan put forward by Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen," said Mrs. McDougall. Their decision leaves Canada and the international community no option but to implement the rigorous measures called for by the Security Council."

UN Security Council Resolution 820 of April 17, 1993, requires, among other things, member states to expand the existing trade embargo, to freeze the assets of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to impound all its ships, aircrafts and vehicles, and to severely restrict the movement of goods and services across its borders. The resolution comes into effect today.

Mrs. McDougall said the tightening of the sanctions demonstrates the world's revulsion at the suffering perpetrated on innocent people. Canada is amending its existing regulations to ensure full and immediate compliance with the UN resolution.

The Minister said Canada will provide additional personnel to the Canadian-led Sanctions Assistance Mission in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to help that country with the implementation of the sanctions.

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NEWS RELEASE

No. 102



April 28, 1993

CANADA RECOGNIZES ERITREA AS INDEPENDENT STATE

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and the Minister for External Relations and International Development, Monique Vézina, congratulated the Eritrean people for their overwhelming participation in the April 23 to 25 referendum on independence and the peaceful resolution of a 30-year struggle for independence. Mrs. McDougall welcomed Eritrea to the community of newly independent states and announced that Canada will begin the process of establishing diplomatic relations.

"I commend the people of Ethiopia and Eritrea on their spirit of reconciliation and good will which has permitted this historic referendum," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada hopes this signals a new era of peace and regional co-operation in the Horn of Africa."

Thirteen Canadians, five in the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Eritrean Referendum (UNOVER) and eight with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), were in Eritrea to observe the referendum. A majority vote in favour of Eritrea as a sovereign and independent country has been declared free and fair by the UN.

"The Eritrean people are showing remarkable strength and determination in rebuilding their country and forming an independent state, after 30 years of struggling through war and decades of famine and drought," said Ms. Vézina. "Canada will continue to provide food and humanitarian aid

and to support multilateral organizations and NGOs working in Eritrea."

Ethiopia was given a mandate to govern Eritrea as a Province by the UN following the Second World War. After being annexed by Ethiopia in 1961, Eritrea began its struggle for independence. In 1991, a coalition of rebel movements, including the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), defeated the Ethiopian army of then-President Mengistu. The coalition, including those parties now forming the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE), adopted a charter that recognized Eritrea's right to self-determination. The Provisional Government of Eritrea (PGE) was formed to govern the de facto state of Eritrea. One of the PGE's first steps in the transition to independence was to schedule an internationally monitored referendum in 1993 in which Eritreans would be allowed to confirm democratically their desire for statehood.

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news release

Date **April 28, 1993**

For release

No. 103

BCA INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING



The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), will lend up to \$5.9 million in support of a sale by BCA Industrial Controls Limited (BCA) to China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation.

BCA, of Surrey, British Columbia, will supply equipment and related services to upgrade and automate four existing water treatment plants in the city of Hangzhou, Zhejiang.

BCA is a sales and manufacturing organization that undertakes projects in the engineering and design phases through to installation, start up and training. BCA exports primarily to the United States and has previous sales to China, Portugal, Central and South America, and the Philippines.

The project preserves existing links established by BCA over the past several years and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The water treatment plant upgrades are clearly directed toward civilian domestic needs.

It is expected that this transaction will generate 226 person years of employment in Canada.

The sale is being financed under a line of credit between EDC and the Bank of China. EDC lends the funds to the Bank of China, which in turn lends them to end-users.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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No. 104



April 30, 1993

**McDOUGALL TO VISIT CROATIA,
BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA AND SOMALIA**

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall departs Sunday, May 2, 1993, for a 10-day trip to Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Somalia. The purpose of Mrs. McDougall's trip is to visit the Canadian peacekeeping contingents in the former Yugoslavia and in Somalia, to meet with officials responsible for humanitarian operations, and to discuss the crisis in the region with leaders of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mrs. McDougall will be in Croatia May 3 to 4. On May 3rd, she will meet with Croatian leaders and Lieutenant-General Lars Wahlgren and other commanding officers of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). On May 4th, she will visit the Canadian peacekeeping contingent in Daruvar and meet with officials from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international humanitarian agencies. On May 5th, Mrs. McDougall plans to be in Sarajevo to meet government leaders and UNPROFOR's commander in Bosnia, General Philippe Morillon. The Minister also plans to visit Canadian troops based in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

On May 9th, Mrs. McDougall will be in Somalia, where she will visit the Canadian peacekeeping contingent based in Belet Huen and meet with representatives of the United Nations and humanitarian agencies.

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No. 106

April 30, 1993



MCDUGALL ANNOUNCES \$2 MILLION CONTRIBUTION TO THE GORBACHEV FOUNDATION AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced a \$2 million contribution to the International Foundation for Socio-Economic and Political Studies (The Gorbachev Foundation) and the University of Calgary. The funds will be used for technical assistance projects, which will be administered through a joint trust fund of the two institutions.

"This unique alliance between the Gorbachev Foundation and the University of Calgary illustrates the potential for solid working partnerships between people in Canada and in Russia," said Mrs. McDougall.

During the March visit to Canada of former President Gorbachev, a collaborative agreement was signed by the Gorbachev Foundation and the University of Calgary. The Canadian technical assistance program aims to help Russia make the transition to democracy and a market economy.

This Canadian contribution is part of the increased funding for Canada's technical assistance program for Russia, announced by Prime Minister Mulroney at the United States-Russia Summit in early April. In Vancouver, the Prime Minister announced that Canada's funding for technical assistance programs would increase by \$105 million, to reach \$150 million over five years. The program focuses on the following priority sectors: oil and gas, agriculture, democratic development, environment, northern development, support for the Russian private sector, trade and investment.

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news release

Date

For release

May 14, 1993

No. 112



CANADA APPOINTS REPRESENTATIVE TO ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES' INTER-AMERICAN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTE

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and Minister of Health and Welfare Benoit Bouchard today announced the appointment of Canada's first representative to the Directing Council of the Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI). The position will be an ongoing responsibility of the Director General of the Children's Bureau of Health and Welfare Canada, a post currently held by Brian Ward.

"This appointment demonstrates Canada's commitment to be a full and active partner in inter-American activities," said Mrs. McDougall. "Through its participation in this Organization of American States' [OAS] agency, Canada will build on its leading international role in promoting the well-being of children and their families."

Mr. Bouchard said: "Canada has always attached priority to the rights and welfare of children, both at home and abroad. We look forward to sharing our experiences and initiatives with our counterparts throughout the Americas and are convinced that we can make an important contribution to the IACI in this regard."

The IACI is a specialized agency of the OAS, responsible for promoting awareness of the problems of childhood, adolescence, maternity, the family and the community in the Americas. It does this by fostering inter-American co-operation on training, research, public information and technical assistance.

The IACI Directing Council meets biennially to establish the program of work for the Institute and discuss issues of common concern. The next Directing Council meeting will be held in the fall of 1993.

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News Release

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No. 113

May 14, 1993

McDOUGALL TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall will be in South Africa May 18 to 21 for talks with key leaders, including President F.W. de Klerk, African National Congress (ANC) President Nelson Mandela and Foreign Minister Pik Botha. She will also meet with Justice Richard Goldstone, and others involved with the National Peace Accord, and with representatives of international observer teams.

"As head of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, I am pleased by the significant progress made toward ending apartheid in South Africa and by the leading role that Canada has played in this development," said Mrs. McDougall. "During this visit, I will reaffirm Canada's commitment to the achievement of a multiracial and fully democratic government in South Africa. I will also urge all leaders to do everything they can to end the violence, which continues to pose a danger to negotiations and to the implementation of a multiparty agreement."

The Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa (CFMSA) has co-ordinated the Commonwealth's action on South Africa since 1987. In October 1991, on the recommendation of the CFMSA, the Commonwealth Heads of Government agreed that economic (trade and investment) sanctions would be lifted when multiparty agreement is reached on appropriate transitional mechanisms in South Africa. Commonwealth financial sanctions would be lifted upon agreement on a new democratic constitution or earlier, if requested by an all-party conference or an interim government.

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Background

CANADA'S POLICY ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Issue and Its Setting

Apartheid in South Africa was a system of institutionalized racism that remains reflected in all aspects of everyday life: social, cultural, political and economic.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, held in Vancouver in 1987, authorized the creation of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa (CFMSA). The Committee is chaired by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs and includes the foreign ministers of Australia, Guyana, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It oversees the management of both Commonwealth sanctions against South Africa and programs to provide support for the victims of apartheid, and it provides support for the negotiation process.

In response to important steps taken by the Government of South Africa in 1990, the CFMSA met in London, in February 1991. At that meeting, the Foreign Ministers adopted a "Programmed Management Approach" to sanctions, wherein changes in the application of sanctions against South Africa would be contingent upon genuine progress toward the dismantling of apartheid, as opposed to mere statements of intent. The Committee agreed that trade, investment and financial sanctions, being the most effective measures against apartheid, should be maintained until evidence of constitutional reform was irrefutable.

The CFMSA met again in September 1991 in New Delhi and recognized that some progress had been made in South Africa. The Foreign Ministers recommended that Commonwealth Heads of Government, meeting in Harare the following month, endorse the immediate lifting of "people-to-people" sanctions and link the eventual lifting of trade and investment sanctions to progress in negotiations. Financial sanctions would remain until agreement is reached on the text of a new democratic constitution. The Foreign Ministers felt that this staged approach to the dismantling of sanctions gives credit where it is due and sustains the pressure for further change in South Africa. In the meantime, the United Nations arms embargo would be continued.

Several important steps taken by the South African government have encouraged a return to the negotiating table: the main apartheid laws were repealed; security legislation was reformed to bring it more in line with international norms; agreement was reached with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to facilitate the repatriation and reintegration of exiles; and most, though not all, political prisoners were released.

The National Peace Accord, signed in September 1991, was meant to address the violence that has bedeviled constitutional talks in South Africa. The first multiparty negotiations, known as the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA), were held in December 1991. A second plenary session was held in May 1992, at which time it was hoped that agreement would be reached on transitional measures. The meeting ended, however, without resolving the many outstanding issues about the content of the new constitution for South Africa and the best means to ensure a peaceful transition to democracy. Following the breakdown of CODESA and a marked increase in political violence, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 772 in August 1992. The resolution called for UN and other international observers to be sent to South Africa in support of the September 1991 National Peace Accord. International observers from the UN, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the European Community and the Commonwealth have been in South Africa since September 1992.

A second round of all-party talks, known as the "Multiparty Negotiating Forum," began in April 1993, following a series of bilateral talks among the major parties. A total of 26 parties, groups and governments are taking part in these negotiations with only a few groups refusing to participate, most notably the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO). It is expected that agreement will be reached during the month of June 1993 on the structure of transitional mechanisms to ensure governmental continuity during the lead-up period to elections and on a date for elections to a constituent assembly which will become South Africa's Parliament for an interim period of between one and five years.

Where Canada Stands

The dismantling of apartheid and the introduction of a united, multiracial, fully democratic government in South Africa has long been a major objective of Canadian foreign policy. To achieve this goal, Canada has worked through the Commonwealth, the UN and elsewhere, to pressure the South African government to enter into dialogue with black leaders.

Canada has used many means to exert pressure including economic and financial sanctions, support for the oppressed majority in South Africa and measures to strengthen the independence of South Africa's neighbours. These measures have been important instruments in driving home to the South African government the costs, both human and economic, of the apartheid system.

Canada fully supports the recommendations of the New Delhi CFMSA, and looks forward to a shift of focus in Canadian policy toward the challenges and needs of a post-apartheid South Africa.

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, visited South Africa in April 1992.

Mrs. McDougall met with a wide range of political and other leaders in South Africa, and encouraged all parties in South Africa to join in the negotiations on a new constitution and to take strong measures to control the ongoing political violence.

Canada is actively working with the international community to help address the issue of political violence in South Africa.

- As Chairperson of the CFMSA, Mrs. McDougall is in regular contact with all parties in South Africa and with her foreign minister colleagues on the committee.
- Mrs. McDougall has conveyed, to all parties in South Africa, Canada's concerns about the continuing violence in South Africa. She has urged them to observe the terms of the September 1991 National Peace Accord, to allow free and peaceful political activity and to complete negotiations on transitional measures and a new constitution as quickly as possible.
- Canada has participated in the Commonwealth observer team in South Africa, in support of UN Security Council Resolution 772, from October 1992 to May 1993.

Canadian Development Assistance in South Africa

The objective of Canada's aid program in South Africa is to support the peaceful transition to a democratic state by assisting victims of apartheid and by preparing black South Africans to assume their rightful place in a post-apartheid South Africa. Canadian assistance is channelled through multilateral agencies and both Canadian and South African non-governmental organizations (NGOs). More than \$12 million in Canadian official development assistance was disbursed in 1992-1993 by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and disbursements in 1993-1994 are expected to remain at about this level.

The various Canadian assistance programs for South Africa include scholarships for black South Africans, promotion of labour education, financial assistance to Canadian NGOs providing legal and humanitarian aid to South Africans, grants to organizations endeavouring to heighten the awareness of Canadians about apartheid, promotion of linkages with South African NGOs, and assistance to black entrepreneurs.

In 1992, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced a two-part initiative to support the transition to democracy in South Africa. The first was a commitment to provide policy support to the democratic movement in the area of education, economics and

public administration. The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) has been selected to manage this project. The second was to provide Canadian assistance in training black South Africans for positions of authority in the Civil Service.

May 1993



news release

Date **May 17, 1993**

No. 114

For release

UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES TO VISIT OTTAWA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall and Minister for Employment and Immigration Bernard Valcourt today announced that Her Excellency Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, will visit Ottawa from May 18 to May 21, 1993.

Mrs. Ogata, who is a national of Japan, was elected to the post of High Commissioner for Refugees by the UN General Assembly in December 1990 and took office for a three-year period beginning in January, 1991.

While in Ottawa, Mrs. Ogata will meet with Minister Valcourt, as well as with members of Parliament and senior officials of External Affairs, Employment and Immigration Canada, the Department of National Defence and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). She will also hold discussions with several government and non-governmental organizations involved in refugee and human rights issues.

In addition, Mrs. Ogata will participate in several public events, including a ceremony at Canada's Peacekeeping Monument, where she will pay tribute to Canada's 45-year history of peacekeeping contributions. She will also deliver the inaugural lecture for the Sylvia Ostry Foundation on May 20, 1993, in which she will discuss refugee challenges for the 1990s.

Mrs. Ogata's visit is particularly timely given the UN High Commission for Refugees' (UNHCR) complex role in the crises in the former Yugoslavia, as well as in Somalia. Discussions will focus on exploring ways in which Canada can co-operate with the UNHCR toward ensuring the protection of refugees in these and other international crises.



This is Mrs. Ogata's first visit to Ottawa since becoming High Commissioner for Refugees.

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Backgrounder

CANADA AND THE UNHCR

The Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was established in 1951 with the mandate to provide refugees with international protection and to seek permanent solutions to refugee problems, including resettlement and repatriation.

The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees defines a refugee as a person outside the country of his or her nationality who is unable to return because of a well-founded fear of persecution by reason of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion. Since the Convention's implementation, persons of concern to the UNHCR have come to include those who are outside their countries of origin in refugee-like situations, for example neutral victims of war.

In the past year, through the Canadian International Development Agency, Canada has helped the UNHCR cope with the tragic human legacies of civil unrest and war around the world. For example, it has contributed toward the UNHCR's efforts to provide care and maintenance to refugees from Ethiopia, Sudan and Myanmar, as well as Mozambican refugees living in camps in Malawi. Other contributions have gone toward the UNHCR's efforts in the repatriation of refugees returning home to Guatemala, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

At the request of the UN Secretary-General, the UNHCR is providing humanitarian aid to people affected by the conflict in the former Yugoslavia: refugees, displaced persons and local residents in need. The UNHCR has assumed the lead for the entire UN relief operation in the former Yugoslavia. Canadian peacekeeping efforts there, in co-operation with the UNHCR, have been instrumental in making humanitarian relief possible. Since July 1992, Canadian Forces have airlifted more than 6,000 metric tons of food and medical supplies into Sarajevo, where Canadian peacekeepers successfully opened and secured the airport. Canada's total contribution in humanitarian assistance for the victims of the conflict since July 1991 exceeds \$36 million, including \$1.75 million for the victims of sexual violence. A large portion of this funding was provided through the UNHCR, with some of it being channelled through other UN agencies as well as various Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Canada is one of the principal refugee resettlement countries in the world. In close co-operation with the Office of the UNHCR, Canada provides assistance to refugees through resettlement

opportunities for those who cannot return home or settle permanently in their countries of asylum. Since the end of World War II, Canada has been instrumental in providing resettlement opportunities for more than 650,000 refugees and displaced persons from around the world. Protection for genuine refugees is reinforced in Canadian legislation through the inland determination system.

In November 1992, in response to an urgent appeal made by the UNHCR for protection of detainees in the former Yugoslavia, the Minister of Employment and Immigration, the Honourable Bernard Valcourt, announced that Canada would accept a number of civilians who had been detained in war-zone detention centres. Some 520 people have now arrived in Canada as a result of these provisions.

Canada has actively supported the UNHCR in its relief efforts for refugees from Somalia as well. As a result of the Somali crisis, approximately one million refugees are in neighbouring countries, mainly Kenya, Djibouti, Yemen and Ethiopia. So far, Canada has provided almost \$19 million in emergency aid to support international relief organizations in these countries, including the UNHCR, which are trying to meet the people's basic needs for food, shelter and medical attention. Canada has furthermore provided refuge to over 15,000 Somali refugees over the past few years and is working with the UNHCR to identify "women at risk" and persons with disabilities.

Canada's role in international efforts on behalf of refugees was recognized in 1986, when the UNHCR awarded the Nansen Medal to the people of Canada in recognition of outstanding contributions in providing protection and assistance to refugees. For example, during the Indochinese refugee movement in the late 1970s and early 1980s, Canada pioneered the concept of partnership between government and non-governmental organizations in the resettlement of refugees.

The UNHCR receives funding from member states through voluntary contributions rather than through annual assessments. In addition to regular funding of the UNHCR, Canada contributes to UNHCR special appeals. In 1992, with contributions totalling \$50 million, Canada ranked eighth among approximately 22 principal donor countries. Overall, in 1992, the UNHCR dispersed \$1.4 billion in attempts to provide relief to the world's refugee population, which is now estimated to number 18.5 million persons.

In supporting the UNHCR, Canada goes a long way toward meeting its objectives of strengthening multilateral co-operation and retaining a strong and active commitment to humanitarian assistance, along with the resolution of refugee problems worldwide.

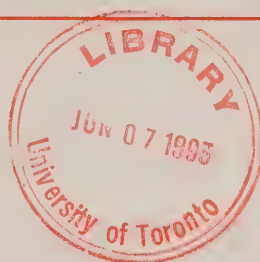


news release

Date

For release

May 17, 1993



No. 115

NORTHERN TELECOM EXPANDS SALES IN CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), will support the sale of digital switching systems by Northern Telecom Canada Limited (NTCL) to China. The transaction will be financed with a loan to the Bank of China of up to US\$35 million.

NTCL will supply digital switching systems for public exchanges to the Instrimpex Equipment Import and Export Corporation for use by the post and telecommunications authorities in the provinces of Jiangxi, Sichuan and Yunnan. Northern Telecom Limited, based in Mississauga, Ontario, is a leading global supplier of fully digital telecommunications systems. This transaction will create approximately 1,010 person-years of employment in Canada.

The project preserves existing links established by the exporter over the past 20 years, and includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The telecommunications equipment and services to be exported will help expand network capacity to better meet civilian domestic needs.

The transaction is being financed under a line of credit between EDC and the Bank of China. EDC lends the funds to the Bank of China, which in turn lends them to end-users.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates trade and investment through the provision of risk management

services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
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(613) 995-1874

News Release

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Secretary of
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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 116

May 19, 1993

CANADIAN POLLING OFFICERS ARRIVE IN CAMBODIA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced that 47 Canadian polling station officers have arrived in Cambodia. The Canadians join nearly 900 international polling station officers from 44 countries who, under United Nations auspices, will monitor voting, settle disagreements and oversee the counting of ballots in the upcoming UN-supervised elections. The general elections, May 23 to 28, are being held under the auspices of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

"The UNTAC operation in Cambodia is one of the most ambitious and difficult in United Nations history," said Mrs. McDougall. "The presence of these Canadians at a moment so crucial to Cambodia's future underscores Canada's commitment to bringing peace to that country after decades of conflict."

The Canadian group is composed of representatives from federal, provincial and territorial elections offices, as well as academics and officers of External Affairs and International Trade Canada. Some have participated in similar exercises in Namibia and Central America. They join 73 Canadian civilians and 214 Canadian Forces personnel already serving in Cambodia with UNTAC.

The Minister noted that three other Canadians will observe the elections. They are Members of Parliament Lee Clark and Jesse Flis, and Toronto lawyer Nancy Jackman.

Canada has actively participated in international efforts to bring an end to the conflict in Cambodia, which has claimed an estimated one to two million lives since 1970. Canada co-chaired the Paris Peace Conference's First Committee on Peacekeeping, and is a party to the comprehensive political settlement signed in Paris in October 1991.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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News Release

Secretary of
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Communiqué

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No. 117



May 19, 1993

McDOUGALL ANNOUNCES \$10.3 MILLION FOR DEMOCRATIC REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced an increase of \$10.3 million in the Canadian program of support to facilitate the transition to a fully democratic and non-racial South Africa. Assistance for public-sector reform will be increased by \$10 million to \$15 million, and \$300,000 is being provided to support community-based policing in South Africa. These funds come out of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Program of Assistance for South Africa.

Mrs. McDougall made the announcement today in Johannesburg following a meeting with Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress.

"Canada is very encouraged by the recent and significant progress in the multi-party negotiations in South Africa," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada will continue to provide both political and practical support to the process we expect to lead to a new democratic and non-racial South Africa."

The Canadian public-sector support program, first announced by Prime Minister Mulroney in March 1992, focuses on two activities: working with South Africans to build their capacity to formulate policies in the areas of education, macro-economics and public administration; and the training of South Africans for the post-apartheid Civil Service. South Africans involved in the transition toward democracy, especially those visiting Canada over the past year, have found Canadian experience very relevant to issues now facing South Africa. Canadian approaches in areas such as employment equity, language training and managing diversity can help transform the South African Civil Service to better serve the needs of all South Africans.

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Mrs. McDougall, who is Chairperson of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, is on a three-day visit to South Africa. Tomorrow, the Minister meets with President F.W. de Klerk in Cape Town and on Friday with Foreign Minister Pik Botha. She has also met with Justice Richard Goldstone and others involved with the National Peace Accord, and with representatives of international observer groups.

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Gabrielle Mathieu
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- CSC -Minister of Industry,
Science and Technology and
Minister for International TradeMinistre de l'Industrie, des
Sciences et de la Technologie et
ministre du Commerce extérieur

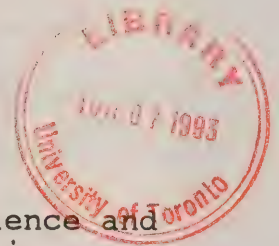
News Release

Communiqué

No. 118

May 20, 1993

WILSON JOINS 50 CANADIAN COMPANIES AT HIGH-TECH TRADE SHOW IN ATLANTA



The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, will join more than 50 Canadian information technology companies at the COMDEX/Spring '93 trade show in Atlanta, May 24 and 25. Canada has been designated "Featured Country" at COMDEX this year.

As one of the largest information technology trade shows in the world, COMDEX offers an unparalleled opportunity for Canadian companies in this sector to promote their products and services. Over 1,000 exhibitors participated last year, with about 80,000 visitors to the show.

"Canada's information technology sector is worth over \$40 billion in revenues annually. Nearly 300,000 Canadians across the country are employed in this sector -- more than forestry, mining, and fishing combined," Mr. Wilson said. "Canadian information technology firms are among the best in the world, producing goods and services that are innovative and internationally competitive in export markets. In fact, 70 per cent of everything this sector produces is sold abroad."

The companies participating in COMDEX will be exhibiting their products and services in two national pavilions, enabling Canada to take advantage of its designation as featured country. The centrepiece of Canada's participation at COMDEX is a showcase of five cutting-edge technologies, as well as a multimedia presentation on investment opportunities in Canada's information technology sector.

During his visit to COMDEX, Mr. Wilson will be the keynote speaker at two seminars: "NAFTA and High Technology" and "Investment in Canada's Information Technology Sector." The Minister will also meet with Canadian company representatives and senior executives of international companies at COMDEX.

"As a technology powerhouse, Canada looks forward to its participation in COMDEX," the Minister said. "This is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate Canadian high-technology capabilities first-hand."

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 119

May 21, 1993

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOE CLARK APPOINTED AS UN SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR CYPRUS

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today expressed her great pleasure at the announcement by United Nations Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, of the appointment of the Right Honourable Joe Clark as his Special Representative for Cyprus.

"This is a great honour for Mr. Clark," said Mrs. McDougall. "We are extremely pleased with this appointment. Mr. Clark will bring valuable skills and insight to this job from his years in Canadian public life as a former Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs. The many challenges Mr. Clark has faced in international affairs have prepared him well for this new and important appointment."

The Minister added that Canada, with 29 years of participation in UN peacekeeping in Cyprus, will continue to support the efforts of the United Nations in actively encouraging the parties in this dispute to devote greater effort, imagination and political will to find a just and equitable solution.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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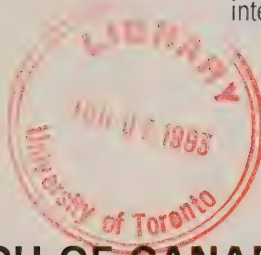
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News Release

Communiqué

Minister for
External Relations
and International
Development

Ministre des
Relations extérieures
et du développement
international



No. 120

May 25, 1993

VÉZINA AT LAUNCH OF CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR UN 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The Honourable Monique Vézina, Minister for External Relations and International Development, today took part in the launch of Canadian planning activities for the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, which takes place in 1995.

"Canada has always been a strong supporter of the UN and has worked hard at the General Assembly and within the various UN agencies to promote a peaceful and secure world, where people are free to develop and prosper. The 50th anniversary of the UN is a perfect opportunity to reflect on how successfully we've been able to do that. It is also a time to look ahead to the challenges that continue to face the UN and consider new approaches," said Mrs. Vézina.

Mrs. Vézina commended the United Nations Association in Canada (UNA/Canada) for taking the responsibility of organizing and promoting the yearlong celebrations, along with government and corporate partnership. UNA/Canada has created a Canadian Committee to plan a series of activities that will highlight the importance of the UN and will involve the public through education and entertainment.

Mrs. Vézina was joined by foreign diplomats and other dignitaries for the launch, which took place at the headquarters of External Affairs and International Trade Canada in Ottawa.

Participating as well were: Richard Butler, Australian Ambassador to the UN and Chair of the Preparatory Committee for the 50th anniversary; Louise Fréchette, Canadian Ambassador to the UN; Geoffrey Grenville-Wood, President of UNA/Canada; and members of the Canadian Committee.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and
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Minister for
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Development



Ministre des
Relations extérieures
et du développement
international

No. 121

May 25, 1993

MINISTER VÉZINA SALUTES 30TH ANNIVERSARY
OF
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)

The Minister for External Relations and International Development, the Honourable Monique Vézina, today conveyed Canada's congratulations to the countries of Africa celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

"I am very pleased to add Canada's voice to those recognizing this important date in Africa's history and to renew Canada's commitment to co-operate with African nations to face the challenges of the 1990s," said Mrs. Vézina, who attended an event marking this date, sponsored by the Ambassadors and High Commissioners of OAU states.

The Minister indicated that, despite budgetary restraints, Africa remains a prime geographic focus for development and continues to receive 45 percent of Canadian bilateral assistance.

Canada continues to promote the strengthening of democratic institutions and the peaceful settlement of conflicts in Africa. Canadians have participated in nearly 20 electoral missions in the last two years, and contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations in Somalia, Angola, Mozambique and the Western Sahara.

Canada is encouraged by the evolving situation in South Africa, where a transitional government could be installed shortly. Canada's efforts, combined with continuing

pressure from the OAU and the Commonwealth, have played a significant role in hastening the dismantling of apartheid and the movement of South Africa toward a fully democratic and non-racial state.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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News Release

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No. 122

May 26, 1993

McDOUGALL VERY ENCOURAGED BY CAMBODIAN ELECTIONS

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today welcomed reports on the first four days of polling in the United Nations-supervised elections in Cambodia. Indications are that more than 85 percent of the Cambodian electorate have already voted in the national elections.

"The tremendous voter turnout in the first days of the vote is a testament to the spirit and courage of the Cambodian people who have demonstrated their desire for peace and democracy in the face of violence and intimidation," said Mrs. McDougall. "It is not only a victory for Cambodians, but also for the UN and the international community, which have worked with them to make this election possible."

The Minister also paid tribute to the courage and determination of the peacekeepers, both civilian and military, from around the world who have contributed to the election process through the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). More than 330 Canadians are serving with the UN operation. Of these, nearly 60 are Canadian electoral experts serving as UNTAC officials or as International Polling Station Officers, and nearly 40 others as UN volunteers in Cambodia. Mrs. McDougall met with many of the Canadians in Cambodia during her visit in mid-April, and two members of parliament are currently in Cambodia.

"The success of the Cambodian election, to date, is in part attributable to the contribution and dedication of Canadians to the establishment of peace and democracy in that country. Beginning with Elections Canada's participation in the drafting of the electoral program, to the efforts of Canadians on the ground today, we can be proud of the role Canada has played," added Mrs. McDougall.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 123

May 26, 1993

CANADA DEPLORES SITUATION IN GUATEMALA

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today deplored the suspension of the Guatemalan Constitution and the country's highest legislative and legal bodies by President Jorge Serrano.

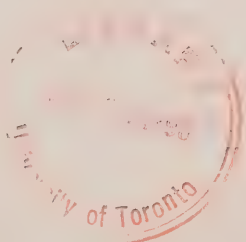
"Canada cannot, and will not, condone, in any circumstance, such abuses of the democratic process. We are committed to democracy and human rights in this hemisphere, and will take every possible action, together with the Organization of American States (OAS), to support these essential values," said Mrs. McDougall.

Canada strongly supports the resolution, passed during an emergency meeting of the Permanent Council of the OAS, condemning the events that have taken place in Guatemala and urging the authorities immediately to reinstate democratic institutions and full respect for human rights under the rule of law.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Minister for
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Ministre du
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No. 125

June 2, 1993

McDOUGALL TO VISIT MEXICO AND ATTEND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall will visit Mexico June 4 and 5, before leading the Canadian delegation to the 23rd General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), which opens June 6 in Managua, Nicaragua.

In Mexico, Mrs. McDougall will meet with President Carlos Salinas and with Foreign Minister Fernando Solana to discuss a variety of bilateral issues, as well as human rights and progress on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Among Canada's priorities at the OAS meeting in Managua will be the situations in Haiti and Guatemala, and ways the OAS can encourage a return to democracy in those countries.

There will also be a special General Assembly to amend the OAS Charter to streamline procedures and strengthen technical assistance in support of the social, economic and cultural development activities of the Organization.

Canada will work throughout the General Assembly in support of OAS human rights activities, and will address a number of social and economic issues in the context of the General Assembly's theme, "The OAS: Democracy, the Processes of Reconciliation and Development."

The OAS is the oldest regional organization in the world. Its members represent all the independent nations of the Western Hemisphere except Cuba. Cuba is a member, but its current government's representation is suspended. Canada joined the OAS in 1990.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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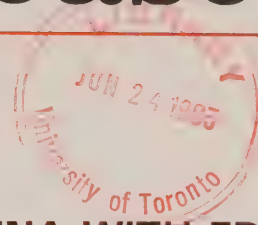


news release

Date **June 2, 1993**

For release

No. 126



NEWBRIDGE EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Michael Wilson, Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), will lend up to US\$5 million to the Bank of China in support of the sale of equipment and related services for an intelligent networking system by Newbridge Networks Corporation of Kanata, Ontario.

Newbridge is a well-known and successful exporter, serving markets in over 70 countries worldwide. In fiscal year 1992, 90 percent of Newbridge sales were outside Canada.

This project will use the Newbridge MainStreet intelligent networking equipment in meeting civilian telecommunications needs in China.

The sale is being financed under a line of credit between EDC and the Bank of China. EDC lends the funds to the Bank of China, which in turn lends them to the end users, in this case, the Shenzhen Telecommunications Equipment Corporation.

It is expected that this transaction will result in the creation or sustainment of 161 person-years of employment in Canada.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 127

June 2, 1993

CANADA CONSIDERS CAMBODIAN ELECTION "FREE AND FAIR"

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today expressed satisfaction at the successful completion of voting in Cambodia, and urged all Cambodian parties to accept the results unconditionally. Almost 90 percent of registered voters cast their ballots in the United Nations-supervised election, May 23 to 28.

"Even though counting is still continuing and it will be a number of days before the final outcome of the vote is known, this election must be counted as a major step forward for the people of Cambodia," Mrs. McDougall said.

The Minister said she shared the judgement of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Yasushi Akashi, that the polling phase of the election was free and fair.

"The voting demonstrates clearly that Cambodians have a deep desire for national reconciliation and democratic government. It will now be up to those parties that have gained seats in the constituent assembly to work together to write a new constitution that will make those hopes a reality," the minister said.

Mrs. McDougall said Canada will continue to support the democratic process in Cambodia, and looks forward to working with a Cambodian government that reflects the democratically expressed will of its people. Canada believes, she said, that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has a crucial role to play in the creation of a new Cambodia.

Minister McDougall commended the role played by some 100 Canadian civilians and over 200 Canadian military personnel in the election process. This has included difficult and sometimes dangerous work over many months by some 35 UN volunteers from Canada who helped organize the vote and 50 Canadian polling station officers who supervised balloting and assisted in the count.

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"The contribution of Canadian peacekeepers, both civilian and military, has been in the highest tradition of Canadian internationalism," Mrs. McDougall added.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874



news release

Date **June 3, 1993**

For release

No. 128

PETER BOEHM WINS PAFSO AWARD FOR IMPROVING CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL AMERICA

Senator the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen today presented the 1993 Canadian Foreign Service Officer Award to Peter Boehm, First Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Costa Rica from 1988 to 1992. Boehm won the Professional Association of Foreign Service Officers (PAFSO) award for his commitment to improving Canadian relations with Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Panama and Costa Rica during a period of great political turmoil.

"Mr. Boehm was the first Canadian diplomat to travel to Panama immediately after the American invasion and the first to meet the newly sworn-in President and his Cabinet," said Mr. MacEachen. "For the rest of his stay in Central America, the face of Canadian diplomacy that the Panamanians came to know and to trust was Peter Boehm's."

Boehm developed an equally strong relationship with Nicaragua during his posting, which spanned both the Sandinista and Chamorro regimes. His fluent command of Spanish and his detailed knowledge of the various regional conflicts in Central America helped him play a leading role for Canada both during and after the civil war. In 1992, Boehm returned to Ottawa to become the Deputy Director of Western European Relations at External Affairs and International Trade Canada (EAITC).

Two Special Commendations and three Citations were also presented this year. Special Commendations were given to Sam Hanson, Head of the Canadian Special Mission to the Republic of Croatia and to Lillian Zadravetz, Foreign Service Officer with the International Service Group of Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC).

Hanson established a mission in Zagreb under extremely difficult conditions. With its increasing volatility, limited communications, and a large contingent of Canadian peacekeepers, Croatia presented an enormous challenge for a sole Canadian diplomat. Hanson promoted Canadian interests and views to Croatia, reported and interpreted Croatian politics to Canadians and handled a wide range of consular activities, including evacuating Canadian children from a danger zone in Croatia.

Zadravetz helped set up a temporary immigration program in Zagreb, Croatia, for citizens of the former Yugoslavia. Using her knowledge of the language and culture of the community, she assisted citizens of the former Yugoslavia to join their families in Canada. She handled such sensitive issues as the adoption of Croatian children, reported on Bosnian rape victims and developed close ties with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Citations were presented to Robert Peck, a Foreign Service Officer with the International Service Group of Employment and Immigration Canada, for his work in developing the successful Consular Awareness Program, his management of consular crises in Kuwait and Haiti, and his contribution to the transfer of the immigration component from EAITC to EIC; to Bryan Burton, Political Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria, for his promotion of Canada's role in dismantling apartheid; and Georges Rioux, First Secretary and Consul in Tel Aviv, for his contribution to the promotion of Canadian interests in the Middle East peace process.

The Canadian Foreign Service Officer Award was instituted in 1990 by PAFSO to acknowledge exceptional achievement by career foreign service officers. The winner of the Award receives a cash prize of \$1000, and all Award, Special Commendation and Citation winners receive certificates.

The awards were presented in Ottawa at the fourth annual PAFSO awards ceremony. Judges for this year's awards were Mitchell Sharp, Si Taylor, Jocelyn Côté-O'Hara, Jeff Sallot and Peter Harder.

- 30 -

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or

Debra Hulley
 Professional Association of Foreign Service Officers
 (613) 234-1391



No. 129

June 7, 1993

CANADA APPLAUDS GUATEMALA'S RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today applauded Guatemala's return to democratic government with the choice of the country's new president by its democratically elected Congress on Saturday. President Ramiro de León Carpio was sworn in on Sunday.

"I made it clear, at the Special OAS [Organization of American States] Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Washington last week and yesterday at the OAS General Assembly in Managua, that Canada would accept nothing less than the full restoration of constitutional government in Guatemala," Mrs. McDougall said.

The minister indicated that she was gratified that this happened so quickly, and that international pressure was helpful, as President de León Carpio has indicated. She offered the president Canada's support and wished him every success in his new position.

For the past three years, until his election as president, Ramiro de León Carpio has been Guatemala's Human Rights Ombudsman, a position to which he was appointed by the Congress. His work in support of human rights in Guatemala has won him domestic and international recognition. Canada has provided significant financial support to the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 131

June 11, 1993

CANADA ESTABLISHES ADVISORY GROUP ON CANADA-JAPAN RELATIONS

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today announced the establishment of an advisory group on the implementation of the final report of the Canada-Japan Forum 2000. The report, presented to the Canadian and Japanese prime ministers in December 1992, contains 19 recommendations to improve Canada-Japan relations.

The Forum, a group of eminent persons co-chaired by former Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed and Yoshio Okawara, recommends a Canada-Japan partnership that:

- improves investment and trade opportunities;
- promotes mutual understanding through increased people-to-people contacts;
- enhances co-operation on global security questions; and
- increases collaboration on pressing world problems, such as the environment, trade, human rights and refugees.

"The Forum report is an important milestone in Canada-Japan relations, and we are committed to translating its recommendations into action," Mrs. McDougall said.

Canada and Japan have agreed to a joint environmental project on the North Pacific. In addition, the two countries have launched talks on increasing people-to-people contacts and on political co-operation in areas, such as peacekeeping and conflict resolution.

In the area of trade and investment, the Minister of Industry, Science and Technology and Minister for International Trade, Michael Wilson, last month launched the Japan Action Plan. The plan is designed to help Canadian firms develop opportunities and expand their businesses in Japan.

Mrs. McDougall announced that the Honourable Peter Lougheed will lead the Canadian advisory group. Other members are Dr. Geraldine Kenney-Wallace, President of McMaster University, Dr. Wendy Dobson, Director, Centre for International Business at the University of Toronto, and the Honourable Jean Bazin, Q.C. of Montreal.

A similar advisory group has been established in Japan.

Biographical information on members of the Canadian Forum 2000 advisory group is attached.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Backgrounder

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN FORUM 2000 ADVISORY GROUP

PETER LOUGHEED, P.C., C.C., Q.C.

The Honourable Peter Lougheed is a co-chair of the Canada-Japan Forum 2000. Premier of Alberta from 1971 to 1985, Mr. Lougheed is now a partner in the Bennett Jones Verchere law firm in Calgary, and he is lecturer at the University of Calgary and the Banff Centre of Management.

GERALDINE KENNEY-WALLACE

Dr. Geraldine Kenney-Wallace is President and Vice-Chancellor of McMaster University in Hamilton. Dr. Kenney-Wallace was Vice-Chairperson of the Canadian Panel to the Canada-Japan Forum 2000. Chair of the Science Council from 1987 to 1990, she led the 1989 Canada-Japan Complementarity Study that led to new and enhanced research and development funds and projects.

WENDY DOBSON

Dr. Wendy Dobson is Director of the Centre for International Business and a professor at the Faculty of Management, University of Toronto. She served as Associate Deputy Minister, Department of Finance, from 1987 to 1989. Between 1981 and 1987, she was President and Executive Director of the C.D. Howe Institute, Canada's leading economic policy research institute.

JEAN BAZIN, Q.C.

A Canadian Senator from 1986 to 1989, the Honourable Jean Bazin is a senior partner in the Montreal law firm of Byers Casgrain. He has served on boards of numerous Canadian corporations and has held public-service directorships. He is a member of the Canada-Japan Business Council, the Japan Society, the Canada-Japan Trade Council and the Quebec-Japan Business Forum.

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No. 132

June 17, 1993

**CANADA WELCOMES UN SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION ON SANCTIONS AGAINST HAITI**

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall today welcomed the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of a resolution that will impose mandatory sanctions on Haiti by Wednesday, June 23, unless there is early progress toward restoring the legitimate government of Haiti.

"Canada has worked hard to have the UN endorse OAS [Organization of American States] sanctions designed to return democracy to Haiti and we strongly support this resolution," said Mrs. McDougall. "This is an essential step to convince the de facto government that it must make way for the return of President Aristide and constitutional democracy."

The Minister stressed the important role that the OAS has played in the Haitian situation and noted that the UN sanctions were consistent with OAS resolutions, the most recent having been passed at the Ad Hoc Meeting of OAS Foreign Ministers on June 6 in Managua. The UN resolution has the effect of making these measures mandatory for all states.

Canada has observed a complete embargo on trade with Haiti since the beginning of the crisis and also moved last year to freeze the assets of the Haitian state in Canada.

"I would like to congratulate Special Envoy Dante Caputo on his hard work to restore the democratically elected government of Haiti," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada is fully committed to continuing support to his efforts to resolve this crisis."

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

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News Release

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Secretary of
State for
External Affairs



Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures

No. 134

June 18, 1993



DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announces the following appointments:

John P. Bell, from Vancouver, British Columbia, as High Commissioner to Malaysia;

The Honourable Benoît Bouchard, from Roberval, Quebec, as Ambassador to France;

Ernest Hébert, from Montreal, Quebec, as Ambassador to the Kingdom of Denmark;

John J. Noble, from Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, as Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic;

Michel Roy, born in Ottawa, Ontario, as Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia; and

Anne-Marie Viarouge-Willis, born in Florac, France, as Consul and Senior Trade Commissioner in Lyon.

Biographical information on the appointees is attached.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
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(613) 995-1874

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Canada

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

John P. Bell (BComm, University of British Columbia, 1962) joined the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, in 1962. He served abroad in Stockholm, Accra, Abidjan, Paris, Sydney, Sao Paulo and New York. From 1984 to 1987 he was Ambassador to the Ivory Coast, and from 1987 to 1990 he served as Ambassador to Brazil. In Ottawa Mr. Bell was Director of Personnel, Trade Commissioner Service, from 1979 to 1981 and Acting Director General, Trade Commissioner Service and Canadian Regional Offices, from 1981 to 1982. In 1990 he was named Special Advisor to the Secretary of State for External Affairs on the Environment. He is married to Yvette Holland and has two children.

Benoît Bouchard (BA, Laval University; LLL, Laval University) taught from 1964 to 1969. From 1969 to 1981 Mr. Bouchard was Principal at the secondary level and at the CEGEP St-Félicien. During this latter period, he became Secretary of the Federation of CEGEPs in Quebec, a position he held until 1984. He was first elected to the House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Roberval in 1984 and, since then, has served in a number of ministerial portfolios, including Employment and Immigration, Transport, and Industry, Science and Technology. He has most recently served as Minister for Health and Welfare and Minister responsible for the Federal Office for Regional Development in Quebec. Mr. Bouchard is married to Jeannine Lavoie and has three children.

Ernest Hébert (BA, Collège Mont Saint-Louis, 1959; BA [Economics and Political Science], University of Montreal, 1965) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1965. He served abroad in the Congo, New York, Vietnam and Belgium. From 1980 to 1983 he was Ambassador to the Ivory Coast. From 1983 to 1985 Mr. Hébert was Director General of the Development Program with the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in Paris. In Ottawa he was Director General, Africa Relations. In 1986 and 1987 he was Co-Chairman of the Quebec City Francophone Summit Organizing Committee. From 1987 to 1989 he was Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Foreign and Defence Policy) at the Privy Council Office. Most recently he served as Ambassador to the Hellenic Republic. He is married to Ellis Thomsen, and has three children.

John J. Noble (BA Honours [Political Science], Acadia University, 1966) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1966. He served abroad in Dakar, Ankara, London and Geneva. In Ottawa from 1983 to 1984 he was Departmental Spokesman and Director of the Press Office. From 1984 to 1988 he served successively as Director, United States General Relations Division, and Director General, United States General Relations Bureau. From 1988 to 1990 he was Director General, International Security and Arms Control Bureau, and following a year at Harvard University where he was a Fellow of the Centre for International Affairs, he

served as Director General, International Organizations Bureau. He is married to Linda Styan and has three children.

Michel Roy (MA, Philosophy, University of Montreal, 1952). Mr. Roy's career in the media spanned 24 years at *Le Devoir* as a reporter, news editor and editor-in-chief from 1958 to 1982. He spent another six years at *La Presse* as Editorial page editor and then associate publisher and editor-in-chief. From 1988 to 1990 he was a syndicated columnist for *Le Soleil* of Quebec City and *Le Droit* of Ottawa. From 1949 to 1958 Mr. Roy worked as a journalist at *Le Canada*, radio station CKAC and the Canadian Press Agency. In 1991 he was appointed Senior Advisor (Constitutional and federal-provincial issues) in the Privy Council Office, and in 1992 he was Senior Advisor in the Prime Minister's Office. He is married to Monique Bernier and has three children. Mr. Roy replaces Marius Bujold.

Anne-Marie Viarouge-Willis (MA, [Mathematical Linguistics], University of Ottawa, 1971; Degree in Public Administration, Carleton University, 1979; Master of Public Administration, Carleton University, 1981; National Defence College, 1988) is currently the Executive Director, Industry, Science and Technology - Quebec and International Trade Centre. After working in the field of private and public education for several years, she joined the Public Service Commission of Canada. From 1980 to 1988 Ms. Viarouge-Willis worked with the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion in a number of managerial positions, including Director of Human Resources, Director of the Helicopter Project Office, Director of Major Crown Projects and Director of Electronic and Space Defence Systems. From 1988 to 1990 Ms. Viarouge-Willis was Assistant Deputy Minister, Technology and Market Development and Investment, with the Department of Industry, Commerce and Technology of Quebec.

News Release

Communiqué

Secretary of
State for
External Affairs



Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures

No. 137

June 24, 1993

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall announces the following appointments:

Donald W. Cameron, born in Egerton, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, as Consul General in Boston;

Reginald H. Dorrett, born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, as Consul General in Sydney;

Réjean Frenette, born in Quebec City, Quebec, as High Commissioner to the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

Stephen Heeney, born in Toronto, Ontario, as Ambassador to the Republic of Philippines.

Kathryn Hewlett-Jobes, born in Red Deer, Alberta, as High Commissioner to Jamaica with concurrent accreditation to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas;

Rodney Irwin, born in Montreal, Quebec, as Ambassador to the Republic of Hungary with concurrent accreditation to the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Slovenia.

Anne Leahy, born in Quebec City, Quebec, as Ambassador to the Republic of Poland.

Jon J. Scott, born in Hamilton, Ontario, as High Commissioner to the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Peter Sutherland, born in Ottawa, Ontario, as Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and

Lillian Thomsen, born in Orillia, Ontario, as Consul General in St. Petersburg.

Biographical information on the appointees is attached.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

External Affairs and
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Canada

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Donald W. Cameron (Nova Scotia Agricultural College; BSc, McGill University, 1968) established a family dairy business in 1970, which he managed until 1983. He was first elected to the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1974 as the Member for Pictou East, and was re-elected in 1978, 1981, 1984, 1988 and 1993. Mr. Cameron was Minister of Fisheries and Recreation from 1978 to 1980, and in 1988 he was appointed Minister of Industry, Trade and Technology, Minister responsible for the Administration of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation Corporation Act and Minister responsible for the Advisory Council on Applied Science and Technology. He was elected Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party of Nova Scotia in 1991 and was Premier of Nova Scotia from 1991 to 1993. Mr. Cameron is married to Rosemary Simpson from Quebec City and has three children. He replaces the Honourable Thomas M. McMillan.

Reginald H. Dorrett (BA [Science and Economics], University of Saskatoon, 1953; Degree in Public Administration, Regina College, 1957; Degree in Business Administration, Regina College, 1958) joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1964 and served abroad from 1970 to 1978 as Trade Commissioner in Düsseldorf, Jakarta and Tokyo. From 1983 to 1986 he was Ambassador to the Philippines, and from 1986 to 1988 he served as Ambassador to Korea. In Ottawa Mr. Dorrett held the positions of Director of Operations, Trade Commissioner Service, in the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and Secretary to the Interdepartmental Committee on External Relations. In 1981 he became Director General, International Marketing Policy Group, and in 1982 he was named Assistant Under-Secretary of State, International Marketing Policy, Planning and Evaluation, at the Department of External Affairs. From 1988 to 1991 Mr. Dorrett was Assistant Deputy Minister, International Trade Development, and Chief Trade Commissioner. Since 1991 he has served as Consul General in Los Angeles. He is married to Isabelle Jean McMillan and has three children.

Réjean Frenette (BA, University of Montreal, 1963; BSc [Political Science], University of Montreal, 1965; MA [Industrial Relations], University of Montreal, 1967) joined the Foreign Service at the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1967. He served abroad in Bonn, Washington, Tehran, Kuala Lumpur and Paris, where from 1988 to 1992 he was Minister-Counsellor (Commercial/Economic). Most recently Mr. Frenette was Ambassador to Zaire. In Ottawa he held the positions of Deputy Director, Human Resources Planning, Trade Commissioner Service, and from 1986 to 1988 Director of the Asia Pacific South Trade Development Division at External Affairs and International Trade Canada. Mr. Frenette is married to Charlotte Dallaire and has two children. He replaces Nicholas Hare.

Stephen Heeney (BA Honours, McGill University, 1962; Postgraduate Studies, St. John's College, Oxford, 1964; Policy Studies, Queen's University, 1969) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1964 and served abroad in Dar-es-Salaam, Saigon and Tokyo, and from 1976 to 1981 as Minister-Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris. In 1986, he returned to Tokyo as Minister and since 1991 has been a Senior Advisor with the Asia-Pacific Foundation in support of the Canada-Japan Forum 2000 initiative. His most recent Ottawa assignment was as Director General, Energy, Resource Policy and Environment from 1984 to 1986. Mr. Heeney replaces André Simard.

Kathryn Hewlett-Jobes (BA [Economics], University of Calgary, 1973) joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1973. She has served abroad in Berne, Buenos Aires, Manila and from 1986 to 1989 as Senior Trade Commissioner in Copenhagen. From 1981 to 1983 Mrs. Hewlett-Jobes was Assistant Trade Manager, Trade Services, with the Royal Bank of Canada in Toronto. In Ottawa she has served as Deputy Director, Western Europe Trade, Investment and Technology Division, and Director, Executive Pool/Heads of Mission Personnel Division. She has most recently served as Director, Personnel Policy and Planning Secretariat. She is married to Claus Jobes and has two children. She replaces Jennifer McQueen.

Rodney Irwin (BA Honours, University of British Columbia, 1969; MA [English], University of British Columbia, 1971) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1971 and served abroad in New York, New Delhi and Moscow. From 1988 to 1990, he served as High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago. In Ottawa, Mr. Irwin held the positions of Director, Political/Economic Personnel Division from 1983 to 1985; Director General, Corporate Management from 1985 to 1988; and Director General, U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe from 1990 to 1992. He is married to Penelope Hawkins and the couple have three children. He replaces Derek Fraser.

Anne Leahy (BA Honours, Queen's University, 1972; MA [Economics], University of Toronto, 1973) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1973 and served abroad with the Commission of European Communities in Brussels, in Moscow, in Paris as Counsellor with the Canadian Delegation to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and, from 1989 to 1992, as Ambassador to Cameroon, Chad and the Central African Republic. In Ottawa, Ms. Leahy has most recently held the position of Director General of Policy Planning. Ms. Leahy replaces Peter Hancock.

Jon J. Scott (University of Toronto; Australian National University) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1966 and served abroad in Tunis, Caracas, and Bonn. From 1981 to 1984, he served in Jakarta as Counsellor and Head of Chancery and, from 1986 to 1990, in Canberra as Deputy High Commissioner. In Ottawa, Mr. Scott has held the positions of Deputy Director, Trade Policy; Director for Liaison, Ottawa Summit in 1981; Director, Federal-Provincial Co-ordination; and most recently as Director, Asia Pacific South Relations. He is married to Carolyn Curlette and they have two children. Mr. Scott replaces Émile Gauvreau.

Peter Sutherland (BA, Honours, Political Science and Economics, University of Toronto, 1965; LLB, University of Toronto, 1969; MSc [Administration, International Business and Finance] George Washington University, 1977), joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1971 and served abroad in New York, Abidjan, Washington, Budapest and from 1986 to 1989 as Minister-Counsellor in Riyadh. In Ottawa Mr. Sutherland has held the positions of Director, Crown Investments, with the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion; Senior Director, Special Trade Relations Office; Director, International Financial and Investment Affairs; and Director, Export Finance and Capital Projects. Since 1989 he has served as Director General, International Trade Policy, with Agriculture Canada. Mr. Sutherland is married to Jo-Lynne Howard and has three children. He replaces Alan Lever.

Lillian Thomsen (BA Honours [History and Economics], University of Toronto, 1978), joined the Department of External Affairs in 1978 and served abroad in Warsaw, New York and, since 1991, as Counsellor and Consul in Moscow. In Ottawa from 1978 to 1979 she worked in the field of arms control and disarmament and from 1981 to 1983 served in the Eastern Europe Relations Division. From 1983 to 1985 she served in the International Economic Relations Division and joined the Political/Economic Personnel Division in 1985. Ms. Thomsen is Canada's first Consul General in St. Petersburg.



news release

Date **July 2, 1993**

No. 138

For release

CANADIAN TO LEAD UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty and Minister of National Defence Tom Siddon today announced that Canada has agreed to a request from the United Nations Secretary-General to provide a Canadian to head the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR).

Canadian Forces Brigadier-General Romeo Dallaire will serve as the Chief Military Observer of the new UN operation. He will oversee an international staff of 81 military observers, plus international and local civilian support staff. The mandate of UNOMUR is to verify that no military supplies are crossing the Uganda-Rwanda border, destined for the Rwandese Patriotic Front.

"Brigadier-General Dallaire's leadership will aid the international community in ensuring that the situation in Rwanda remains stable while both sides work toward a peaceful solution," said Mr. Siddon.

"Tens of thousands have died and up to one million others have been displaced in the civil war in Rwanda," said Mr. Beatty. "Canada is pleased to make this important contribution to UNOMUR and its work in ending this tragedy."

UNOMUR will be based in Uganda and has an initial mandate of six months.

A biography of Brigadier-General Dallaire is attached.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

Defence Media Liaison
Department of National Defence
996-2353



BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROMÉO DALLAIRE

OMM, CD

**CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVER
UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION
IN UGANDA-RWANDA (UNOMUR)**

BRIGADIER-GÉNÉRAL ROMÉO DALLAIRE,

OMM, CD

**OBSERVATEUR MILITAIRE EN CHEF
MISSION D'OBSERVATION DES NATIONS UNIES
EN OUGANDA-RWANDA (MONUOR)**

Brig.-Gen. Roméo A. Dallaire was born in Denekamp, Holland, on June 25, 1946. His father was a Canadian career soldier and his mother a Dutch war bride. The family came back to Canada after the war and settled first in Quebec City and then in East-Montreal where Brig.-Gen. Dallaire attended primary and secondary schools. He enrolled in the Canadian Army in 1964 after four years in a cadet corps and the Reserve. He attended Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, Que., and graduated with a bachelor of science in 1969 from Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston, Ont. He also attended the Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College and the United States Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Virginia.

He has held various regimental and staff appointments in Canada and Germany. He was Commanding Officer of the 5e Régiment d'Artillerie légère du Canada, Valcartier, Qué., from 1983 to 1985. Posted to Ottawa and promoted to the rank of colonel, he was appointed Director of Land Requirements/Director of Artillery responsible for all operational equipment requirements for the Canadian Army.

Le brigadier-général Roméo A. Dallaire est né à Denekamp, en Hollande, le 25 juin 1946. Son père était un soldat canadien de carrière et sa mère hollandaise. La famille revient au Canada après la guerre et s'établit à Québec, puis à Montréal-Est, ville où le brigadier-général Dallaire passe son enfance et fait ses études primaires et secondaires. Il s'enrôle dans l'Armée canadienne en 1964 après quatre années dans les cadets et la Réserve. Il fréquente le Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean (Qc) et le Royal Military College de Kingston (Ont.), d'où il obtient un baccalauréat ès sciences. Il est subséquemment diplômé du Collège de commandement et d'état-major des Forces terrestres canadiennes et du United States Marine Corps Command and Staff College, en Virginie.

Au cours de sa carrière, il occupe différents postes régimentaires et d'état-major au Canada et en Allemagne. Il commande le 5e Régiment d'artillerie légère du Canada, à Valcartier (Qc) de 1983 à 1985. Par la suite, il est promu colonel et muté à Ottawa où il cumule les fonctions de directeur des Besoins en ressources de l'Armée de terre et de directeur de l'Artillerie. Il est alors responsable de l'acquisition de tout l'équipement opérationnel pour les Forces terrestres.

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He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in July 1989 and was posted to command the Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean. He attended the British Higher Command and Staff Course, Camberley, United Kingdom. On July 5, 1991, he was appointed Commandant 5e Brigade mécanisée du Canada at Valcartier.

In June 1993, Brig.-Gen. Dallaire was appointed Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR). For the initial six month mandate, he is responsible for 81 military observers, 24 international observers and local civilian support staff.

Brig.-Gen. Dallaire is married to Elizabeth Roberge of Québec City. They have three children: Willem, Catherine, and Guy.

Defence Public Affairs
OTTAWA - Telephone: (613) 995-6481

July 1993

En juillet 1989, il est promu brigadier-général et devient commandant du Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean. Il étudie au British Higher Command and Staff Course à Camberley, en Angleterre. Le 5 juillet 1991, il prend le commandement de la 5e Brigade mécanisée du Canada, à Valcartier.

En juin 1993, le brigadier-général Dallaire est nommé observateur militaire en chef de la Mission d'observation des Nations unies en Ouganda-Rwanda (MONUOR). Durant les premiers six mois, 81 observateurs militaires, 24 observateurs internationaux et du personnel de soutien local seront sous ses ordres.

Le brigadier-général Dallaire est marié à Élisabeth Roberge, originaire de Québec. Le couple a trois enfants, Willem, Catherine, et Guy.

Affaires publiques de la Défense
OTTAWA - Téléphone : (613) 995-6481

Juillet 1993

News Release

Secretary of
State for
External Affairs

Communiqué

Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures

No. 139

July 2, 1993

BEATTY WELCOMES PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICAN NEGOTIATIONS

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today welcomed the decision by the multiparty Negotiating Forum in South Africa that the first non-racial elections would be held on April 27, 1994.

The parties are now working on the formation of a multi-racial Transitional Executive Council, as well as the structure and principles for the government that would be elected in 1994.

"The setting of an election date is a key milestone in the constitutional negotiations in South Africa" said Mr. Beatty. "We urge all parties to move quickly, and in a spirit of compromise, to agree on the outstanding issues. Once there is agreement, or should parties call for it, Canada will respond positively and lift economic sanctions."

Canadian sanctions against South Africa will be lifted in accordance with a Commonwealth policy agreed at the last Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in October 1991. The policy was recommended to the CHOGM by the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, which has been chaired by Canada since it was established in 1987.

Once sanctions are lifted, the Canadian government will undertake a number of initiatives to encourage increased trade and investment between the two countries. These will include new trade development programs and the posting of a trade commissioner to South Africa.

"Canada looks forward to turning the page and developing strong relations on all fronts with the new South Africa," said Mr. Beatty.

Some further sanctions would remain in place until a multiparty call for their lifting. The United Nation arms embargo would remain until a post-apartheid South African government is firmly established, with full democratic control and accountability.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

News Release

Communiqué

Secretary of
State for
External Affairs



Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures

N° 140

July 4, 1993

CANADA WELCOMES BREAKTHROUGH AGREEMENT ON HAITI

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today welcomed the breakthrough agreement to restore democracy in Haiti that was reached yesterday in New York under the aegis of the United Nations and Organization of American States Special Representative for Haiti, Dante Caputo.

"Canada has long been involved in the search for a solution to the crisis in Haiti and in efforts to restore Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to his rightful place as the democratically elected leader of that country," said Mr. Beatty. "This agreement paves the way for the return of President Aristide, the creation of a civilian police force and the rebuilding of the devastated Haitian economy."

"Mr. Caputo deserves credit for his dedication and perseverance in pursuing these negotiations," added Mr. Beatty.

Minister Beatty underlined that the Canadian government expects the military authorities in Haiti to abide by the terms of this agreement, and will follow its implementation closely. Canada will participate in international efforts to support this agreement and discussions in this regard are under way with the United Nations.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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News Release

Secretary of
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Communiqué

Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures

Publication

No. 143

July 14, 1993

BEATTY NAMES NEW SPOKESPERSON

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today announced the appointment of Bob Peck as his Press Secretary and Spokesperson, effective July 21, 1993. Mr. Peck replaces Scott Mullin, who has been posted to the Commission for Canada in Hong Kong.

Mr. Peck, a native of Pointe Claire, Quebec, and a graduate of Concordia University in Montreal, joined External Affairs and International Trade Canada in 1982 and has served in Lagos, Nigeria, and Berne, Switzerland. Since his return to Canada in 1987, Mr. Peck has worked in the department's Corporate Management Division, the Media Relations Office and the Consular Policy Division. He served as Acting Spokesperson to the Right Honourable Joe Clark during the summer/fall of 1991. For the past year, Mr. Peck has been a Foreign Service Officer with the International Service of Employment and Immigration Canada.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



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No. 144

July 14, 1993

BEATTY URGES RETURN TO TABLE BY PARTIES IN RWANDAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty has expressed disappointment with the interruption in peace negotiations between the Rwandan government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front. He urged the two parties to return to the negotiating table as quickly as possible, as did Heads of State at the recent Organization of African Unity meeting in Cairo.

"After 32 months of civil war, it is high time to put an end to the unacceptable suffering of the Rwandan people," affirmed Mr. Beatty. "I urge the parties to face their responsibilities and to think of the well-being and safety of the people," he added.

Mr. Beatty expressed the fear that the absence of dialogue would lead to renewed fighting, and he voiced concern as to the consequences of such a situation for regional stability. The Rwandan Ambassador has been summoned and asked to convey to his authorities Canada's deep concern over the negotiations, which have been going on for a year and were expected to result in a lasting peace agreement on June 24.

The resumption of hostilities last February brought the number of displaced persons to nearly 1 million, out of a total population of 7.5 million. Over a little more than a year, Canada has provided \$5.6 million in humanitarian aid to the displaced population groups.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



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Secrétaire d'État
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No. 150

August 5, 1993



BEATTY ANNOUNCES CANADIAN CANDIDATE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR WAR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today announced the Canadian nomination of Jules Deschênes as judge on the International Tribunal for war crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia.

"With his extensive experience, including his time as chairman of Canada's own commission of inquiry into war criminals, Judge Deschênes is a highly qualified candidate for this position," said Mr. Beatty. "I believe he will make an important contribution to the tribunal, and its work in bringing war criminals to justice."

Judge Deschênes is a former Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec and a former Judge of the Court of Appeal of Quebec. He served as Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals in Canada from 1985 to 1987.

Judge Deschênes is currently a member of the Extraordinary Challenge Tribunal under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. He has held a number of appointments in Canada and abroad, including President of the Royal Society of Canada (1990-92), Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation (1989), member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (1984-87) and advisor to the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna (1983-84).

External Affairs and
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Canada has been a leading advocate for the creation of the international tribunal to try those accused of committing war crimes in the former Yugoslavia. The tribunal's 11 judges will be elected by the UN General Assembly this fall, from a list of nominations submitted by UN member states.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **August 5, 1993**

No. 151

For release

CANADA'S MODEL FORESTS GO INTERNATIONAL: AGREEMENT REACHED WITH MEXICO

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty and Natural Resources Minister-designate Barbara Sparrow today announced an agreement with the Government of Mexico to establish two model forests. The Mexican sites will be located in a temperate forest region in the state of Chihuahua, and in a tropical forest region in the state of Campeche.

This joint Canada-Mexico initiative represents the first phase of the \$10-million International Model Forest Program announced at the June 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

"Canada is delighted to have Mexico as its first international partner in the model forest program," said Mr. Beatty. "This announcement demonstrates that our Earth Summit commitments to promote international co-operation on this critical sustainable development issue are very much alive."

"This international initiative underlines Canadian leadership in global efforts to define and implement standards of sustainable forest management," said Ms. Sparrow. "It will only be through co-operative action and the sharing of expertise, through initiatives such as the model forests, that we can succeed in preserving the world's forests for future generations," she added.

The International Model Forest Program, launched under the auspices of the Green Plan International Partnerships Program, will support model forests in three countries as the first step in creating a global network of model forests. In the case of Mexico, Canada will contribute \$3 million for the establishment of two model forests, with matching funding from the Mexican government.

The International Model Forest Program builds on Canada's Model Forest Program which includes the development of 10 domestic sites from coast to coast. This network represents the principal forest regions in Canada and covers over 6 million hectares.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

David Brand
Natural Resources Canada
(819) 997-1107

Background

MODEL FOREST PROGRAM

Former Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced the International Model Forest Program at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The first stage of the program is the establishment of "model forests" in three countries, building on Canada's domestic Model Forest Program now being implemented.

A model forest is a working forest managed on sound environmental principles by a partnership of government, industry, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and indigenous and community groups. The forest may be used for a variety of purposes including timber production, conservation, wildlife habitat and eco-tourism. In balancing these and other activities, model forest sites demonstrate sustainable forest management in action by meeting both economic and environmental goals.

The International Model Forest Program supports key Canadian foreign policy objectives. It fulfils a number of commitments made in Rio as part of Agenda 21, including providing new and additional financial resources and promoting the transfer of technology. The program also addresses a fundamental obstacle to progress toward a Global Forests Convention: the absence of a clearly understood definition of sustainable forest management. The program does not promote any one definition; rather, it proposes criteria such as multiple forest values (i.e., concerns of industry, NGOs, community and indigenous groups) and the need to develop local solutions.

The objective of the International Model Forest Program is for nations to arrive together at a better understanding of sustainable forest management through international co-operation both in building working-scale projects and in maintaining an interactive network among all participants.

THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR MEXICO'S MODEL FOREST SITES

The Mexican government responded positively to Canada's offer to participate in the Model Forest Program during an initial briefing in mid-January to Carlos Hank Gonzalez, Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources, by David Winfield, Canada's Ambassador to Mexico.

The Mexican government, after inviting letters of intent from eight regions of the country, received six submissions. The submissions came from the states of Chihuahua, Jalisco, Durango and Michoacán in the temperate forest region, and Campeche and

Oaxaca in the tropical forest region. A review panel was created by the Mexican government to identify the most promising proposals for submission to Canada. The panel was chaired by Deputy Minister of Forests and Wildlife Manuel Mondragón, and included senior officials from government and academia.

The review process was designed by the Mexican government; however, it closely followed the Canadian model forest review process. First, each proposal was examined for applicability to the program criteria. Proposals meeting the basic criteria were then rated on several factors including management structure, activities, technology transfer and communications, and leveraged funding. The review committee met to reach a consensus decision and made final recommendations to Professor Gonzalez.

CANADA'S MODEL FOREST NETWORK

The development of Canada's network of model forests is the core of the Partners for Sustainable Development of Forests, the major forestry component of the Green Plan, the federal government's comprehensive environmental action plan.

The Model Forest Program establishes a network of large-scale projects that represent the major forest regions of Canada. The network also represents a variety of values, such as wildlife, biodiversity, watersheds and fisheries in addition to the traditional value of fibre supply. The network is intended to demonstrate, on a working scale, how to manage forest ecosystems within the context of sustainable development.

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Minister for
International
Trade



Ministre du
Commerce
extérieur

No. 152

August 5, 1993



HOCKIN ANNOUNCES BEER AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, announced today that Canada and the United States have come to a final negotiated agreement in the long-standing dispute over provincial beer marketing practices. The agreement takes effect immediately.

"I am very pleased that we have finally come to a satisfactory resolution of this issue," Mr. Hockin said. "This agreement averts a beer war with the United States, it protects Canadian jobs, it provides new opportunities for Canadian beer companies, and will give wider choice to Canadian consumers."

"We have also effectively resolved the issues arising from a finding by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1991 that certain provincial practices relating to the pricing and distribution of beer were inconsistent with Canada's GATT obligations."

"This is a national agreement that provides a very positive result for all provinces," the Minister noted. "It reflects the input and political will by all parties, including the provinces and Canadian industry, to finally put an end to this prolonged dispute."

"However, just as we are opening our border to U.S. beer, we expect the United States to fulfil its obligations under the GATT and remove federal and state measures that discriminate against Canadian beer exports."

Canadian officials have been involved in intensive discussions with their U.S. counterparts over the past few months to resolve the dispute. In the course of the negotiations, the federal government worked very closely

with the provinces and beer industry to achieve a satisfactory resolution. All of the provinces have confirmed that they intend to implement any changes to their respective systems required by the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

As a result of this agreement, the United States has agreed to lift last year's retaliatory action against Ontario beer exports. Likewise, Canada will remove its matching duty that was placed on some imports of U.S. beer into Ontario. Both these measures will take effect immediately.

In addition, imported beer will have greater access to the Canadian market. In particular, U.S. beer will soon appear in the Brewers Retail Inc. (BRI) network of stores in Ontario. Access to BRI stores had been limited to Canadian beer. At the same time the MOU requires no change to Ontario's environmental levy and allows the provinces to maintain GATT-consistent import monopolies and minimum prices.

"This opening of the border will result in new trading opportunities for U.S. beer and wider choice for Canadian consumers," noted Mr. Hockin. "Now that the threat of retaliatory action has been removed, we also expect Canadian companies to take advantage of new trading opportunities in the U.S. and build on the nearly \$200 million in beer exports to that market in 1992."

The Minister noted, however, that Canada will continue to press the United States to implement the GATT panel involving U.S. federal and state measures affecting Canadian beer and wine exports. "We have raised the issue regularly in the GATT Council and have had a number of discussions with the U.S. on this matter. If the United States is serious about market access and competitiveness for U.S. beer exporters, then they too must provide the same access for Canadian beer companies and remove all discriminatory measures."

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Backgrounder

CANADA-U.S. BEER DISPUTES

GATT PANEL ON THE IMPORT, DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF BEER BY CANADIAN PROVINCIAL MARKETING AGENCIES ("BEER I")

- In May 1990, the H.G. Heileman Brewing Company submitted a petition to the U.S. Trade Representative under the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 (as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988). Subsequently, the Stroh Brewery Company filed a similar petition targeted at the province of Ontario. These petitions alleged unfair practices relating to the listing, pricing and distribution of beer.
- In response to these petitions, the U.S. initiated GATT dispute settlement proceedings and requested GATT Article XXIII.1 consultations with Canada, which took place on July 20, 1990.
- On December 12, 1990, the U.S. requested the GATT contracting parties in Geneva to establish a GATT panel to examine the listing, pricing and distribution practices of provincial liquor boards with respect to beer.
- The panel provided its findings to Canada and the U.S. on September 18, 1991. The panel found several provincial measures related to the pricing, distribution and sale of beer to be inconsistent with the General Agreement.
- The panel report was adopted by GATT Council February 18, 1992. The report contained the recommendation that Canada "report to the Contracting Parties on the measures taken in respect of access to points of sale and differential mark-ups before the end of March 1992 and in respect of the other matters before the end of July 1992." Canada confirmed to the Council its commitment to abide by the panel's recommendations.
- On March 31, 1992, Canada advised the contracting parties of measures the provinces would be taking to ensure observance of the GATT. A timetable for the changes was also provided. The U.S. objected to the proposals, regarding them as too limited, and to the amount of time allowed for their introduction (up to three years).
- On April 25, 1992, Canada and the U.S. reached an agreement-in-principle in which Canadian provinces undertook to implement certain measures in exchange for the withdrawal by the U.S. of the threat of retaliatory action.

- Subsequent to the agreement-in-principle, the U.S. objected to changes to the pricing system in the province of Ontario. Accordingly, at the July 14 Council meeting, the U.S. requested authority of the GATT Council to retaliate against Canada for these allegedly discriminatory measures. The Council did not approve the request. At the same meeting, Canada offered to have the specific issues raised by the U.S. examined on an expedited basis by the GATT. The U.S. refused this offer.
- On July 24, the U.S. imposed a surtax of 50 percent *ad valorem* on imports of Canadian beer brewed in Ontario. In response, Canada imposed a matching duty on imports of Stroh and Heileman beer into Ontario.
- At the September 29 meeting of the GATT Council, Canada again sought U.S. agreement to submit the issues to an expedited review. The U.S. again refused.
- In December 1992 the U.S. rejected a Canadian proposal to seek binding arbitration of the outstanding issues in terms of their consistency with the GATT panel decisions and the Canada-U.S. agreement-in-principle of April 25, 1992.
- In May 1993, negotiations with the U.S. were resumed. At these discussions, a proposal was presented for granting foreign beer access to the Brewers' Retail network of stores in Ontario and offered significant adjustments to the pricing system in an effort to respond to U.S. concerns.
- On August 5, 1993, Canada and the United States reached final agreement in the Canada-U.S. beer dispute, thus resolving the issues arising out of the GATT panel report.

GATT PANEL ON U.S. FEDERAL AND STATE MEASURES AFFECTING THE IMPORT OF CANADIAN BEER ("BEER II")

- Canadian alcoholic beverage producers and provinces expressed serious concerns to the federal government regarding a wide range of U.S. states' measures that affect the distribution, taxation, listing, pricing and transportation policies which discriminate against Canadian exports of alcoholic beverages to the U.S. market.
- Canada sought to resolve the difficulties arising from these measures through discussions with the U.S. When the discussions failed to resolve the issues, Canada requested consultations under GATT Article XXIII:1 on February 6, 1991. Two sets of consultations failed to resolve the dispute and Canada requested a GATT panel to examine the matter.

- The panel ultimately found that 2 federal and 60 measures in 39 states and Puerto Rico concerning the taxation, distribution, transportation, licensing and listing of Canadian beer, wine and cider were inconsistent with U.S. obligations under the General Agreement. The panel's report was adopted by the contracting parties at the June 19, 1992 GATT Council meeting.
- Consultations were held with the U.S. in Washington on October 8, 1992 to discuss U.S. plans to implement the panel's findings. During that meeting, Canada pressed the U.S. to implement the panel's findings by the summer of 1993. At these consultations, the U.S. indicated the steps it had taken to comply with the panel's recommendations.
- To date, however, little specific action has been taken to remove the discrimination against Canadian beer, wine and cider exports to the U.S.
- Further consultations were held in May 1993 and the matter is raised at each GATT Council meeting. Canada continues to press the appropriate authorities to take the action required to implement the panel's findings at the federal and state levels.

U.S.-CANADA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON PROVINCIAL BEER MARKETING PRACTICES

The Government of the United States and the Government of Canada (hereafter referred to as the United States and Canada, respectively) reaffirm their Agreement in Principle of April 25, 1992, which is hereby made an integral part of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and enter into this MOU to provide further details on how the terms of the Agreement in Principle are to be implemented. In the event of any inconsistency between this MOU and the Agreement in Principle, this MOU will prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

1. Agreement in Principle. Canada will ensure that the terms of the Agreement in Principle scheduled for implementation by June 30, 1992 are implemented immediately; where such terms have already been implemented, Canada will provide the United States with written information confirming such implementation (unless the information has already been provided). Canada will ensure that the terms of the Agreement in Principle scheduled for implementation by September 30, 1993 will be implemented by that date and, where applicable, will be implemented in the manner identified during the course of negotiations unless as otherwise provided below. Notification of implementation will be provided to the United States in accordance with paragraph 4 below.
2. Canadian competent authorities reserve the right to introduce or modify measures or practices pertaining to the importation, distribution, sale or pricing of beer, but may not introduce or modify any such measures or practices in a manner that is inconsistent with Canada's obligations under this MOU or under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), including the obligations of national treatment and the GATT Panel Report of 18 September 1991 entitled Panel On Canada- Import, Distribution and Sale of Certain Alcoholic Drinks by Provincial Marketing Agencies..
3. Ontario. In addition to paragraph 1,
 - (a) Beer exported from the United States to the province of Ontario will have access to the Brewers Retail Incorporated (BRI) store system and its services will be made available upon the date this MOU comes into effect. The terms of that access, and the fees to be charged, are set forth in the Annex to this MOU, which constitutes an

integral part of this MOU; no BRI charges, fees, or levies may be introduced or increased except as set forth in the Annex. With the exception of the BRI service fee, all terms of access to BRI for U.S. beer will be no worse than terms applicable to beer of BRI shareholders. Subject to paragraph 5(b) below, the Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO) will immediately order, for sale in the BRI, U.S. beer currently listed in the LCBO that a U.S. brewer agrees to be sold in the BRI.

- (b) Effective the first Monday following 21 days from the coming into effect of this MOU, Ontario's minimum retail price for beer, exclusive of the environmental levy and the applicable container deposit, will be no higher than:

Alcohol content	Minimum retail price
(by volume)	(per litre)
<4.1%	C\$2.49
≥4.1% but <4.9%	C\$2.53
≥4.9%	C\$2.60

The minimum price may be adjusted annually by no more than the provincial consumer price index (CPI), based on the most recent 12-month period for which data from Statistics Canada are available.

- (c) The LCBO may apply, effective immediately, out-of-store cost-of-service fees on U.S. beer not to exceed C\$0.1018 per litre excluding delivery to LCBO and BRI stores, and C\$0.164 per litre including delivery to LCBO and BRI stores. The LCBO service fees may be adjusted annually by the LCBO by no more than the provincial CPI, based on the most recent 12-month period for which data from Statistics Canada are available. The LCBO may not apply fees, other than the out-of-store cost-of-service fees, on U.S. beer that are higher than the lowest fees applied to Canadian beer, including Ontario beer.

4. Transparency/prior notification.

- (a) Canada will provide written notice to the United States, to the fullest extent possible in advance of implementation, of all new provincial measures or practices pertaining to importation, distribution, sale or pricing of beer in Canada,

and of any changes to existing measures or practices that affect the operation of this MOU. In circumstances where notice prior to implementation is not possible, such as with regard to measures in a provincial budget that are confidential until implemented, Canada will provide written notice promptly (within 14 days of implementation). In addition, by December 1, 1993, Canada will provide a written summary to the United States of all existing measures or practices pertaining to the importation, distribution, sale or pricing of beer in Canada that affect the operation of this MOU, including the citations of existing provincial laws and regulations and copies of liquor board operating procedures and manuals, and will update the summary report and material at least 14 days prior to the second consultations set forth in paragraph 6(a). Taken together, the notifications and summary reports will be sufficiently specific to permit the United States to understand the operation of these measures or practices and to determine their consistency with this MOU.

- (b) The United States may, at any time, request in writing information on any federal or provincial measure or practice pertaining to importation, distribution, sale or pricing of beer in Canada. Canada will provide such information promptly (within 30 days after the date of the request) and with the specificity set forth in paragraph (a). The United States may request consultations under paragraph 6 below if it considers that the requested information has not been provided.
- (c) The United States will maintain the confidentiality of any confidential information provided by Canada pursuant to this MOU, including as appropriate, classifying it as information received in confidence from a foreign government. Confidential information does not include information that is otherwise publicly available.

5. Elimination of duties.

- (a) Canada will immediately terminate the 50 percent ad valorem duties imposed on beer brewed by Heileman and Stroh.
- (b) The United States will terminate the action taken under section 301 by immediately terminating the 50 per cent ad valorem duties imposed on beer

brewed or bottled in Ontario (subject to monitoring as required under U.S. law); and

- (c) Canada will immediately reduce to "free" the FTA rate of duty on beer originating in the United States imported into Canada.

6. Consultations.

- (a) The United States and Canada will consult twice, no later than January and September 1994, respectively, unless the Parties otherwise agree to another timetable for the two consultations, regarding all aspects of the implementation and operation of this MOU.
- (b) In addition, the United States and Canada will consult upon written request of either Party with respect to any matter(s) concerning this MOU, including with respect to any matter(s) notified in paragraph 4(a). The other Party will respond to a request for consultations within 10 days of the request. Consultations will commence within 30 days of the request, and will be concluded within 30 days thereafter, unless the Parties agree to a longer period. The purpose of the consultations will be to clarify the facts and to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution in conformity with this MOU.

7. Termination.

- (a) If, following consultations under paragraph 6, the Parties fail to reach a mutually acceptable solution, and a Party considers that the other Party has failed to implement the MOU satisfactorily, including, notwithstanding paragraph 2, as a result of a province's introduction of a new measure or a province's modification of an existing measure that the United States considers materially impairs the United States' terms of access, either Party may terminate the MOU in whole or in part by giving written notice to the other Party at least 30 days in advance.
- (b) In any event, either party may terminate this MOU by giving written notice to the other Party at least 60 days in advance.

8. Reservation of Rights. Nothing in this MOU will be construed as a waiver of either Party's respective rights under international agreements, including GATT.
9. This MOU enters into effect on the date of signature.

Signed in Washington, D.C. on this fifth day of August, One thousand nine hundred ninety-three.

Done at _____ On _____

ANNEX

TERMS OF ACCESS OF U.S. BEER TO ONTARIO'S BREWERS RETAIL INCORPORATED

Measures pertaining to the Brewers Retail Inc.

1. BRI Basic Service Fee

The BRI basic service fee will be set at:

Packaged Beer

Cdn\$0.363 per litre

Draught Beer

Cdn\$0.300 per litre

The basic service fee includes all retailing through the BRI; sales to licensed establishments (including on-premise draught, container pick-up, draught equipment services); recovery of standard containers; inventory management; and refrigeration and product rotation.

Adjustments to the basic BRI service fee may be done annually as long as they do not exceed the provincial CPI, based on the most recent 12-month period for which data from Statistics Canada are available. Further adjustments to this fee above the provincial CPI may be made annually when justified by, and based on, changes to costs as determined by audited financial statements to verify the actual costs. The justification and basis for such adjustments of this fee above the provincial CPI would be subject to prior consultation by the Parties. In such consultation, the audited financial statements will be available for review by both Parties.

2. Fees for Optional Services

a. Non-Standard Containers

Industry standard bottles which do not require sorting are exempt from the non-standard container fees. Cans, and single aperture kegs of approximately 30 litres and 58.6 litres capacity are considered standard containers and are exempt from the non-standard container fees. The non-standard container fees are as follows:

Packaged Beer

Cdn\$0.10 per litre

Draught Beer

Cdn\$1.00 per keg

b. Service for Handling Empty Containers not sold in BRI

Where a brewer elects to retail a beer brand in both the LCBO and the BRI, for the volume of a beer brand retailed by the LCBO, and returned for deposit refund to BRI, an

empty purchase fee of Cdn\$0.05 per litre is assessed.

3. Additional BRI Service Fees

BRI will offer additional services at additional costs. New services may be added depending upon user demand. The following in paragraph (a) represents an additional service and fee assessed by BRI:

a. BRI Transfer Service

If a brewer elects to self-deliver from the LCBO warehouse to BRI stores, the brewer may contract the BRI to transfer product from BRI depots to BRI retail stores at a cost of Cdn\$0.09 per litre.

b. Other Fees

None of the above limits the ability of the brewer to engage BRI to perform specialty services on its behalf at an agreed to price.

c. Adjustments

Adjustments to additional services and the listing administration fee may be made annually by an amount no more than the provincial CPI based on the most recent 12-month period for which Statistics Canada data are available. Further adjustments to these fees above the provincial CPI may be made annually when justified by, and based on, changes to costs as determined by audited financial statements to verify the actual costs. The justification and basis for such adjustments of these fees above the provincial CPI would be subject to prior consultation by the Parties. In such consultation, the audited financial statements will be available for review by both Parties.

4. Listing Administration

There is a one-time listing administration fee of CDN\$22,900 per SKU (Stock Keeping Unit) (per brand package size).

Prior to being made available for sale through BRI, all users must sign a BRI user agreement, and all products must have received all necessary LCBO technical approvals before being offered for sale.

The BRI will sell any beer that meets the LCBO technical listing requirements.

5. SKU Management Policy

The BRI manages product mix and availability at the store level, not on a system-wide basis. Each brand having less than the designated threshold market share (0.5%) in a given BRI store after one year of sale in that store will be made available to customers in a single package size choice in that store, and available to the consumer at all price points, as designated by the brewer.

6. Merchandising Policy

All brewers may participate in BRI in-store merchandising and related products programs as approved by the LCBO.

7. Dispute Settlement

To ensure fairness, BRI will establish a clear process for addressing disputes including the services of an independent commercial arbitrator as required.

8. The BRI will use best efforts to provide the same standard of service to all suppliers, including non-shareholders.

Measures Pertaining to the Government of Ontario

1. BRI Store Fee

All brewers selling in the BRI store system must pay an annual administration fee to the LCBO of Cdn\$105.00 per store in which a brewer sells its beer (i.e. if a brewer sells in 10 BRI stores, its fee will be Cdn\$1,050.00 (10 x Cdn\$105.00)).

2. Technical Approval

All beer currently listed with the LCBO has already been granted technical approval for sale in Ontario. Any new brand must first receive technical approval from the LCBO before it can be sold in BRI (but does not require LCBO store listing approval).

News Release

Secretary of
State for
External Affairs



Communiqué

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External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Canada

No. 153



August 6, 1993

BEATTY DEPLORES CONTINUING VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty continues to express his dismay at the escalating violence in South Africa. He again urged all leaders and parties to pursue negotiations in good faith and to ensure that their supporters adhere strictly to the letter and spirit of the National Peace Accords.

"The senseless killing and maiming is causing untold misery and must be stopped," Mr. Beatty said. "A durable solution to the underlying causes of violence will only come with a negotiated political settlement," the Minister added, indicating that, as Chairman of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, he had been following closely the encouraging progress of the negotiations.

Mr. Beatty urged the Inkatha Freedom Party and the Conservative Party to return to the negotiation table in a spirit of tolerance and compromise. The Multi-Party Negotiating Council is currently discussing a draft interim constitution and the structures to be put in place for the transition period leading to the first non-racial elections, now scheduled for April 27, 1994.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874

News Release

Communiqué

Secretary of
State for
External Affairs

Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures

No. 154

August 9, 1993

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty announces the following appointments:

Marc Brault, born in Montreal, Quebec, as Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa.

Brian Dickson, Q.C., born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, as Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States in Washington.

Mark Entwistle, born in Montreal, Quebec, as Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

James Fox, born in Windsor, Ontario, as Ambassador to the Republic of Guatemala with concurrent accreditation to the Republic of El Salvador.

Peter J.A. Hancock, born in Stokesby, Norfolk, England, as Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey.

Leonard Legault, born in Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan, as Ambassador to the Holy See.

Archie McArthur, born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, as Ambassador to the Republic of Colombia.

Simon Wade, born in Victoria, British Columbia, as High Commissioner to the Republic of Guyana with concurrent accreditation to the Republic of Suriname as Ambassador.

Biographical information on the appointees is attached.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
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(613) 995-1874

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External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Canada

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Marc Brault (BA, Université Laval, 1963; LL.L, Université Laval, 1966) joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1966 and served abroad in Tel Aviv, Johannesburg, Paris, and from 1988 to 1990 as Ambassador to Egypt. In Ottawa, he has held the positions of Director (Africa) at Industry, Trade and Commerce, Director General for Africa at the Department of External Affairs and, from 1985 to 1988, was Assistant Deputy Minister, Africa and the Middle East Branch. Most recently, Mr. Brault has served as Minister (Economic Affairs) and Deputy Head of Mission in Washington. He is married to Daniele Lemieux and they have two children. He replaces Christopher Westdal.

Brian Dickson (BA, Princeton University, New Jersey, 1966; Diplôme des Hautes Études Européen, Université de Nancy (France), 1967; LL.B., University of Toronto, 1970; appointed Queen's Counsel, 1989) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1972 and served abroad in New Delhi, Bucharest and Washington. Since 1990 he has been Ambassador to Guatemala and El Salvador. In Ottawa, Mr. Dickson has served in the Legal Operations Division, and from 1984 to 1990 was Director of the Legal Bureau. He is married to Catherine and they have two children. He replaces Jean-Paul Hubert.

Mark Entwistle (BA, University of Ottawa, 1979; MA [History], University of Toronto, 1981) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1982 and served abroad in Tel Aviv and Moscow. In Ottawa, he has worked in the areas of Consular Operations, U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe Relations and in Media Relations. From 1990 to 1991, he served as Parliamentary Assistant in the Office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In 1991 he was named as Deputy Press Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office and subsequently, Press Secretary to the Prime Minister. Mr. Entwistle is married to Marie Josée Rubianes and they have three children. He replaces Julie Loranger.

James Fox (BA Honours, University of Toronto, 1976) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1976 and served abroad in Madrid, Havana, and Harare. In Ottawa, he has worked in the areas of Latin American and Caribbean Relations and United States General Relations. From 1988 to 1990 he held the position of Deputy Director, Resource Planning and Management Secretariat, and from 1990 to 1991 was Deputy Director and Economic Summit Co-ordinator, International Economic Relations Division. Since 1992 Mr. Fox has served as Executive Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. He is married to Nurys Estrella-Fox and they have two children. Mr. Fox replaces Brian Dickson.

Peter Hancock was educated in St. Catharines, Ontario and at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1963 and, between 1965 and 1976, served abroad in Belgrade, Moscow, and Bridgetown. From 1979 to 1981, he returned to Moscow as Minister-Counsellor, and from 1985 to 1989 served as Minister in Bonn. In Ottawa, Mr. Hancock held the positions of Chairman of the Policy Planning Secretariat from 1981 to 1983, and Director General, U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe Bureau from 1983 to 1985. Most recently, Mr. Hancock was Ambassador to Poland. He replaces Paul Lapointe.

Leonard Legault, O.C., Q.C., (BA, University of Saskatchewan, 1957; LL.B., University of Saskatchewan, 1959) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1962 and served abroad in Warsaw, New Delhi, Geneva and, from 1977 to 1979, as High Commissioner to Nigeria and to Sierra Leone. From 1986 to 1990 he served as Minister (Economic) and Deputy Head of Mission in Washington. In Ottawa, Mr. Legault has held the position of Legal Advisor and Assistant Deputy Minister for Legal and Consular Affairs, and concurrently was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Most recently, he served as Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (United States) and Co-ordinator, Free Trade Agreement. On secondment to the Department of the Environment from 1973 to 1977 as Director General, International Fisheries and Marine Directorate, he headed the negotiations leading to the extension of Canada's fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles. He was Ambassador and Counsel for Canada in the Gulf of Maine maritime boundary case, and later Counsel for Canada in the Canada/France maritime boundary case in respect of the area off Newfoundland and St. Pierre and Miquelon. Mr. Legault was awarded the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service of Canada in 1986, and in 1987 he was named an Officer of the Order of Canada. He is married to Veronica Kulchyski and they have four children. He replaces Théodore Arcand.

Archie McArthur (BComm Honours [Administration], University of Saskatchewan, 1965; Banff School of Advanced Management, 1979) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1965 and served abroad in Mexico, Islamabad, Dublin, and Los Angeles. From 1981 to 1982, he served as Chargé d'affaires and Consul in Guatemala and, from 1985 to 1987, as Ambassador to Ecuador. From 1987 to 1990 he was Minister-Counsellor (Commercial/Economic) in Rome, and most recently, he held the position of Deputy Consul General in New York. In Ottawa, Mr. McArthur was Chief of Market Research in the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Director, Post Planning; Director, Operational and Resource Planning; and Senior Advisor and Co-ordinator, Trade Development at External Affairs and International Trade Canada. He replaces Dean J. Browne.

Simon Wade (BA [Economics and History], Victoria College, University of British Columbia, 1963; MA [History], University of Washington, 1966) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1967 and served abroad in Dublin, Rome, Budapest, Warsaw, and from 1987 to the present as Counsellor in Bridgetown. In Ottawa, he has worked in the areas of European relations, Protocol, NATO policy and human rights and has held the positions of Director, Cabinet Liaison and Co-ordinator, Access to Information and Privacy. Mr. Wade is married to Mariev Searson and they have two children. He replaces John M.A. Zawisza.



news release

Date **August 9, 1993**

No. 155

For release

McKNIGHT TO MEET MEXICAN OFFICIALS ON USE OF WHEAT EXPORT SUBSIDIES BY THE UNITED STATES

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, and the Honourable Charles Mayer, Minister of Agriculture, announced today that former Agriculture Minister Bill McKnight will meet with Mexican officials on Canadian agricultural concerns, including the use of the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) by the United States to target Canada's wheat export sales to Mexico.

Mr. McKnight will be in Mexico August 12-13, 1993, and will meet with Carlos Hank Gonzalez, Mexico's Secretary of Agriculture, as well as a number of other senior Mexican officials.

"We are deeply concerned about the recent announcement by the United States to use the EEP on wheat sales to Mexico, which is a traditional Canadian market," said Mr. Hockin. "We have already held consultations with the United States under the dispute settlement provisions of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement."

He added that the U.S. announcement underscores the need to reach a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks and, in particular, to negotiate disciplines for the use of agricultural subsidies.

Mr. Mayer said, "The impact of the 1993-94 EEP package for wheat will be to decrease grain prices in targeted markets, resulting in lower returns to Canadian grain producers. Mexico is a valuable and growing market that Canada has worked very hard to develop. Canada's success in the Mexican market is due to the high and consistent quality of Canadian wheat and the marketing efforts by the Canadian Wheat Board, its agents and the Canadian International Grains Institute."

Mr. Mayer added that he met with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Michael Espy in Ottawa on August 6 as part of overall efforts to stem the use of trade-distorting export subsidies in agriculture.

Both Ministers said that Mr. McKnight's visit will stress Canada's intent to continue supplying the Mexican market with

high-quality wheat at competitive prices. Mr. McKnight will also be discussing Canadian seed potato exports to Mexico during his meetings with Mexican officials.

Mexico imported 1.2 million tonnes of wheat in 1992-93, of which 32 percent was supplied by Canada.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

Phil Cochrane
Office of Minister Mayer
(613) 996-2508



news release

Date **August 11, 1993**

For release

No. 156

CANADA ANNOUNCES EVACUATION OF BOSNIAN PATIENTS

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty and Minister of National Defence Thomas Siddon today announced that Canada will airlift up to 20 Sarajevo hospital patients needing immediate medical treatment. Canada will also contribute an additional \$500 000 to the Canadian Red Cross Society for the provision of emergency medical assistance in the region.

"The suffering of victims in these poorly equipped and overtaxed hospitals has touched us all," said Mr. Beatty. "We have been overwhelmed by offers of assistance from organizations and individuals across the country."

Defence Minister Siddon announced that Canadian Forces aircraft will be used to evacuate priority patients to Canada. "Canadian peacekeepers have played a key role in the international response to the crisis in the former Yugoslavia," said Mr. Siddon. "We are determined to be helpful in this new humanitarian effort."

The ministers noted that Canada will work with the United Nations Medical Evacuation Committee to identify those patients who would best benefit from evacuation to Canada. Minister of Public Security Doug Lewis said that immigration officials will facilitate the patients' entry into Canada. Upon the patients' arrival, local branches of the Canadian Red Cross will look after arrangements during their stay.

The ministers welcomed offers from provincial governments -- particularly Nova Scotia and Quebec -- to provide hospital beds for some of the patients. Discussions are under way with other provincial officials concerning medical arrangements that will be required.

Canada's contribution to humanitarian assistance in the former Yugoslavia is approximately \$38 million. Additional assistance will be considered in consultation with UN and Red Cross officials working in the region.

Individuals wishing to contribute funds or services are encouraged to contact the Canadian Red Cross Society, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), or other international relief organizations operating in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The ministers stressed that a political settlement in Geneva remains the most effective solution to the problems that gave rise to this humanitarian effort, and again called on all parties to return to the negotiating table to resolve the conflict.

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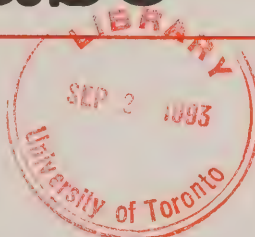


news release

Date

For release **August 13, 1993**

No. 157



CANADA'S OBJECTIVES MET IN THE NORTH AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL CO-OPERATION AND THE NORTH AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON LABOUR CO-OPERATION

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, said today that Canada met its objectives and negotiated strong and effective measures to protect the environment and workers across North America through side agreements with the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Hockin announced details of the North American Agreement on Environmental Co-operation and the North American Agreement on Labour Co-operation. The agreements were reached after several rounds of negotiations with U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Mexican Secretary of Trade and Industrial Development Jaime Serra Puche.

"The agreements will provide the positive assurance that the three NAFTA partners will enforce their environmental and labour laws so that no country gains an unfair competitive advantage," Mr. Hockin said. "These side agreements represent a pledge to the people of North America that Canada, the United States and Mexico will pursue environmentally sustainable growth and promote the well-being of their workers."

Mr. Hockin said the new agreements contain effective enforcement mechanisms without creating new barriers to trade. "Canada was successful in proposing important safeguards for enforcement without instituting the kind of barriers the NAFTA was designed to eliminate."

The agreements aim to settle disputes through co-operation. But where countries fail to enforce their labour and environmental laws and do not correct the problem, they may be subject to fines paid into special environmental and labour funds. In Canada, fines will be enforced by domestic courts. The United States and Mexico, on the other hand, will face suspension of NAFTA benefits based on the size of the penalty. This could be in the form of a

duty or trade sanction. "The agreements guarantee that no new trade barriers will be erected against Canada under the NAFTA," Mr. Hockin said. "Under these agreements Canada will never be subject to trade sanctions."

The precedent-setting agreements commit all three countries to close and ongoing co-operation on a broad variety of environmental and labour issues. These agreements build upon the already strong commitments to work together that were negotiated in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The NAFTA and the side agreements are scheduled to come into force on January 1, 1994.

The agreements mark the first time that developed nations have pledged to work with a developing country on common environmental and labour goals in conjunction with a trade agreement. The agreements are based on the premise of domestic enforcement of domestic laws. The side agreements respect each country's sovereignty as well as provincial jurisdiction.

Canada negotiated the side agreement on environmental co-operation to create a Commission on Environmental Co-operation; strengthen environmental co-operation among Canada, the United States and Mexico; address and resolve disputes; promote sustainable development; and increase co-operation in the development and enforcement of environmental regulations.

The Commission will promote a work plan based on priority areas, including limits on specific pollutants, assessing projects with transboundary implications and reciprocal court access. As well, the Commission will co-operate with the Free Trade Commission to achieve the environmental goals of the NAFTA.

"This environmental agreement marks a milestone in our progress toward global sustainable development," Environment Minister Pierre H. Vincent said. "It creates a firm foundation for greater co-operation and a healthier environment in our three countries."

On labour, Canada is satisfied the agreement will give effect to the commitments in the NAFTA Preamble to "improve working conditions and living standards" in all three countries, and to "protect, enhance and enforce basic workers' rights."

"This agreement achieves Canada's long-standing objective to have labour issues addressed in the context of the North American Free Trade Agreement," said Minister Bernard Valcourt. "As federal Minister of Human Resources and Labour, my concern is to protect the interests of Canadian workers. The North American Agreement on Labour Co-operation protects our own labour standards and respects our sovereignty as a nation. The agreement provides an open window on labour market aspects of trade between Canada, the

United States and Mexico and promotes joint efforts leading to enhanced working conditions," said Mr. Valcourt.

The Labour Commission will work to advance a comprehensive set of principles that are basic to all three countries. The Commission will provide a vehicle where concerns about labour practices in any of the NAFTA countries can be examined and where steps can be taken to ensure that each country enforces its laws. It will be directed by a Ministerial Council made up of ministers from each of the three countries -- in Canada's case, the Minister of Human Resources and Labour.

Canada's position during the negotiations was developed through close, ongoing consultations with the provinces and representatives from environmental and labour groups as well as business.

Talks will be held to include the provinces in the benefits and obligations of the agreements.

"We believe it is in the interests of all the provinces to participate in these agreements since they can play a vital role in preserving the environment and shaping the workplaces of the future," Mr. Hockin said. Negotiations on the side agreements were begun in Washington in March 1993 and followed talks on environmental and labour issues that began during the NAFTA negotiations.

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No. 158

August 19, 1993

BEATTY CALLS ON NIGERIA TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today expressed deep concern that the military régime of General Ibrahim Babangida was not acting to fulfil its pledge to complete Nigeria's transition to democracy by August 27.

"Canada has called on General Babangida to hand over power next week, as promised, to a democratic civilian government, free of military interference and acceptable to the Nigerian people as a whole," Mr. Beatty said. "The continued manoeuvring on interim arrangements and the harsh crackdown on human rights leaders and the free press indicate that this call has not been heeded."

The Minister stated that Canada has underlined its concern to the Nigerian government and has called on the régime to allow immediate access to political detainees. In addition, Canada has suspended Nigerian eligibility for military and police training, and has cancelled a visit to Canada, scheduled for September, by Nigerian military and civilian officials from a strategic studies institute. Further measures may be taken on both the bilateral and multilateral levels.

After well-conducted state and legislative elections, presidential elections were held in Nigeria on June 12. Foreign observers including Canadians considered these to be the most successful since Independence in 1960. Chief Moshood Abiola won a convincing majority of the popular vote and of federal states. The military régime annulled the election -- a decision that Canada strongly condemned at the time.

Canadians have been advised to defer all travel to Nigeria.

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Minister for
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Ministre du
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No. 159

August 20, 1993

HOCKIN ANNOUNCES VISIT OF VIETNAMESE TRADE MINISTER



The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, today announced the visit to Canada of Le Van Triet, Viet Nam's Minister of Trade and Tourism, from August 21 to 28, 1993. Mr. Triet will visit Vancouver, Calgary, Toronto, London and Montreal.

"The visit of Minister Triet is an indication of the considerable interest in Viet Nam by Canadian businesses, which see the growth potential of the country and are eager to develop closer commercial ties," said Mr. Hockin.

Minister Triet will meet with representatives from a number of companies in each of the five cities. Mr. Hockin added that Canadian companies have much expertise to offer Viet Nam, particularly in the areas of oil and gas, telecommunications, transportation, agriculture, airport development and environmental technology.

Mr. Triet and Mr. Hockin will meet in London on August 26. Mr. Hockin said that while the visit will focus on trade and economic development, it will also provide an opportunity to discuss other aspects of the bilateral relationship, including human rights.

During their talks, the Ministers are expected to sign a declaration on economic co-operation between Canada and Viet Nam. This declaration will commit both countries to the early conclusion of a formal economic co-operation agreement and the eventual negotiation of agreements on foreign investment protection and the avoidance of double taxation.

Mr. Hockin said that all of these agreements will help the private sector pursue business opportunities in Viet Nam.

The visit by the Vietnamese trade minister is the latest in a series of activities between the two countries designed to strengthen trade and economic ties.

"We have assigned a senior trade commissioner to our embassy in Hanoi and have planned a number of trade delegations and trade shows in Viet Nam for the coming year," said Mr. Hockin.

"Canadian companies have bid on projects in Viet Nam that would involve the export of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of equipment and services and create many jobs at home."

Trade between Canada and Viet Nam, while modest, is growing. Bilateral trade in 1992 was valued at nearly \$31 million.

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news release

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Date **August 26, 1993**

For release

No. 160

H.J. HEINZ SELLS BABY FOOD TO RUSSIA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), would provide financing of up to US\$15.5 million for the sale of baby food produced by the H.J. Heinz Company of Canada to the Russian Federation.

H.J. Heinz, headquartered in North York, Ontario, will supply strained baby food from its plant in Leamington, Ontario, to the Foreign Economic Association Prodintorg (Prodintorg) of Moscow, who will in turn sell it locally.

The transaction is being financed under a line of credit between the Government of Canada, represented by EDC, and the Government of the Russian Federation, represented by the Vnesheconombank (V-Bank). EDC lends the funds to V-Bank, which in turn lends them to Prodintorg.

This sale represents the second allocation under the Food Line of Credit to Russia, originally signed in April 1992. It is expected that over 600 person-years of employment in Canada will result from this transaction.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of riskmanagement services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 161

August 27, 1993

CANADA TO SUSPEND SANCTIONS AGAINST HAITI

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty announced today that Canada is suspending its economic sanctions against Haiti. The decision is in response to calls from the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) to suspend international sanctions against Haiti following the ratification of Prime Minister Malval and the acceptance of his Cabinet and his political and economic program by the Haitian Parliament.

"I would like to offer to President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and Prime Minister Robert Malval my best wishes for success in their difficult task ahead, and to assure them of Canada's continued support for the Government of Haiti and the people of Haiti in the reconstruction of their country.

I would also like to express my sincere admiration and congratulations to Special Envoy Dante Caputo, OAS Secretary-General Joao Baena Soares and UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali for their efforts and determination in bringing about a peaceful solution to the Haitian crisis," the Minister said.

Mr. Beatty said, however, that any failure to comply with the terms of the Governors Island Agreement on the transition to democracy and the return of President Aristide could trigger a return to sanctions.

Minister Beatty said that, effective immediately, Canada will resume the full range of the co-operation that had been suspended after the September 30, 1991, coup-d'état. Canada's bilateral development assistance program will be

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reinstated in close consultation with the Haitian government. Canada will also work with international financial institutions to secure an adequate financial assistance package to enable the new government to carry out its mandate.

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No. 162

August 31, 1993

BEATTY APPLAUDS WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIAN TROOPS FROM LITHUANIA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today welcomed Russia's decision to resume the withdrawal of its troops from Lithuanian territory. Mr. Beatty also called on Russia to begin its troop withdrawal from Latvia and Estonia as quickly as possible.

"Canada has strongly supported the call by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of the Baltic States," said Mr. Beatty. "We are therefore pleased that Russia and Lithuania have been able to overcome their differences, and that all Russian troops will soon be out of Lithuania."

Lithuania and Russia had agreed to the complete withdrawal of Russian troops by August 31. Negotiations on a written agreement broke down, however, over differences primarily concerning compensation for damages caused by Russian troops. On August 22, Russia halted its withdrawal from Lithuanian territory.

Mr. Beatty noted that the Canadian Embassy in Moscow made a démarche to the Russian Foreign Ministry last week, urging a resumption of the withdrawal from Lithuania and the speedy conclusion of negotiations with Estonia and Latvia.

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No. 163

September 1, 1993

BEATTY URGES WARRING PARTIES IN BOSNIA- HERCEGOVINA TO REACH PEACE SETTLEMENT

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today urged the warring parties in Bosnia-Hercegovina to reach a negotiated peace settlement and end the fighting.

"As the peace talks resume in Geneva, it is important that all sides make the final compromises necessary to conclude a peace accord and put an end to further bloodshed in Bosnia-Hercegovina," said Mr. Beatty. "The consequences of continued fighting this winter will be catastrophic for all Bosnians."

Mr. Beatty announced that he had written to the foreign ministers of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia and Yugoslavia, stressing that there could be no military alternative to the negotiating process, and urging the Bosnian parties to approach the Geneva talks in a spirit of equity and fairness. He stressed that the parties themselves must freely agree on an acceptable political settlement.

The Minister also noted that the international community must be fully engaged in the implementation of a negotiated peace agreement. "Canada is already very active in Bosnia-Hercegovina," said Mr. Beatty. "We will consider how best we could contribute to the implementation of a negotiated settlement in light of requirements and Canadian resources."

Canada has been at the forefront of international efforts to reach a negotiated settlement on Bosnia-Hercegovina and to relieve the suffering of innocent civilians. Canadian peacekeepers have been on the ground in Bosnia since re-opening Sarajevo airport in June 1992, and Canadian military aircraft have delivered more than 12 000 tonnes of relief supplies to the besieged capital. Canada's contribution now exceeds \$118 million in direct and indirect costs, including humanitarian assistance to the former Yugoslavia of \$38 million.

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No. 164

September 2, 1993

BEATTY REITERATES CANADA'S SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY IN NIGERIA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty, in a meeting today with Chief Moshood Abiola, reiterated his deep concern at the grave breach of the democratic process in Nigeria. Chief Abiola is the undeclared winner of Nigeria's presidential elections, which were held on June 12, 1993, and later annulled by the military regime. Canada has described the results of these elections as free and fair.

Mr. Beatty gave Chief Abiola a copy of the report on the June 12 elections prepared by Canadian electoral observers. The Minister also arranged for Chief Abiola to meet parliamentarians from the three major political parties and senior officials of his department.

"Canada seeks to encourage and promote the democratic process in Nigeria," Mr. Beatty said. "We hope that the Nigerian people may soon enjoy the elected leadership they have long aspired to and deserve. Canada will be watching developments in Nigeria closely and will adjust its policy toward the interim government accordingly, in concert with other members of the international community."

Mr. Beatty called upon the transitional government in Nigeria to allow for the unimpeded return of Chief Abiola, and ensure his personal safety, freedom of movement and expression and his ability to participate fully in the democratic process.

Chief Abiola, who currently is visiting several G-7 capitals and the United Nations, underscored his appreciation for Canada's support for the democratic process in Nigeria, which he said had given comfort to the Nigerian people.

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Canada has already adopted several measures targeting the Nigerian military establishment and supporting political detainees. Canadians are still advised to defer all travel to Nigeria.

- 30 -

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news release

Date **September 3, 1993**

No. 165

For release

MONTREAL FIRM SELLS ENVIRONMENTAL EQUIPMENT TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), will lend up to US\$5 million to China to finance the sale by Black Clawson-Kennedy Ltd. (BCK) of equipment and services for a de-inking machine for waste paper. The transaction will generate approximately 189 person years of employment.

BCK of Montreal, Quebec, has been active in the China market for a number of years, and has been involved in providing training to Chinese technical and operating personnel on the technologies involved.

The machinery, which will upgrade the Renmin Paper Mill, will be used to de-ink waste paper and reduce the amount of virgin pulp effluent that is disposed of in the river surrounding the mill, as well as the amount of virgin pulp necessary to produce paper.

The equipment and services to be exported are clearly directed toward civilian domestic needs.

The transaction is financed under a line of credit between EDC and the Bank of China. EDC lends the funds to the Bank of China, which in turn lends them to the end users, in this case the Guangdong Machinery Import and Export Corporation.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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No. 166

September 3, 1993



CANADA TO HELP RESTORE HEALTH FACILITIES IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today announced a series of Canadian initiatives, totalling almost \$2 million, to help restore medical facilities in the war-torn regions of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Canada has stressed the importance of delivering medical care directly to the victims of the conflict," said Mr. Beatty. "This assistance will improve the difficult environment in which dedicated medical professionals are performing their duties."

The Minister said the projects are based on recommendations made by a team of experts who returned to Canada last Saturday after a four-day needs assessment trip to the besieged city of Sarajevo. The projects include:

- water purification equipment to improve the availability of clean water and reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases;
- support for the emergency power supply for the two major Sarajevo hospitals;
- equipment and training by Canadian rehabilitation experts for five community health centres;
- medical supplies and medicine, including drugs for treating leukemia, which local health workers have indicated are unavailable; and
- teams of Canadian medical specialists to evaluate the current medical infrastructure and indicate areas requiring timely action by the international community.

The Minister also noted that Canada will continue to work closely with United Nations agencies and Red Cross services, which are co-ordinating humanitarian assistance efforts in the region.

Canada's total contribution in humanitarian assistance for the former Yugoslavia now approaches \$40 million.

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No. 170

September 3, 1993

CANADA COMMENDS RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF WAR VICTIMS

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today called the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims an important step in what Canada hopes will result in broader compliance with existing international law. He also underlined its significance in focussing attention on the protection of civilian populations and their most vulnerable members, as well as peacekeepers and international relief workers.

"I commend the efforts of Conference participants and their resolve to work towards the universal application of humanitarian law," said Mr. Beatty. "Respect for human rights is important in stemming the escalating violence, which is responsible for so much of the suffering throughout the world."

Mr. Beatty hailed the Conference a great success, not only because the final declaration was adopted by all delegations, but also because of the positive climate of goodwill, discipline and tolerance that pervaded the meeting. Canada chaired the preparatory meeting of intergovernmental experts last April and the Drafting Committee at the Conference.

The International Conference for the Protection of War Victims took place in Geneva from August 31 to September 2. It was convened as a result of the alarming increase in the number of violations of international humanitarian law, the immeasurable suffering and the countless tragedies in ongoing conflicts around the world.

One hundred and sixty states, 16 observers and an additional 16 participants sent delegations to the Conference, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Commission of Jurists, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Médecins sans frontières and Amnesty International.

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news release

Date **September 3, 1993**

No. 167

For release

EDMONTON FIRMS SELL TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), will lend up to \$6.79 million to China to finance the sale of equipment and related services for a water treatment plant to be designed and commissioned by two Canadian firms. The transaction will be financed under a line of credit between EDC and the Bank of China.

Lockerbie and Hole Company Limited and Stanley Associates Engineering Ltd., both of Edmonton, have formed a joint venture to provide detailed engineering, procurement of equipment, technical assistance, site supervision, training and commissioning services for a water treatment plant in the city of Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province.

This project represents the first involvement in the far east for Lockerbie and Hole, while Stanley has been active in the China market for some years. The water treatment plant is directed toward civilian domestic needs.

It is expected that 200 person years of employment will be created or sustained in Canada as a result of this sale.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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news release

Date **September 3, 1993**

No. 168

For release

CHEMETICS EXPORTS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), will provide financing up to US\$5.5 million in support of a sale by Chemetics International Co. Ltd. (Chemetics) to China National Instrument Import and Export Corporation.

Chemetics, of Vancouver, British Columbia, is an internationally known supplier to the chemical, pulp and paper and metallurgical industries. For this sale Chemetics will supply equipment and services for a sulphuric acid plant that is part of a copper smelter complex in Liaoning Province. The Chinese end user will be responsible for civil works and completion of the project, which is expected to take 28 months. It is anticipated that 150 person years of employment in Canada will result from this sale.

The equipment and services to be exported are clearly directed toward civilian domestic needs, in particular, reduction of acid rain caused by sulphuric dioxide emissions from the smelter.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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No. 171

September 7, 1993

BEATTY WELCOMES TRANSITIONAL AGREEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today welcomed the agreement reached by South Africa's multiparty forum on transitional arrangements toward a fully democratic and non-racial state.

"The agreement is a very positive step and we commend all parties who worked with such dedication to reach this important stage in South Africa. The announcement today that agreement has been reached on the establishment of a Transitional Executive Council is a very welcome sign of progress. Canada along with its Commonwealth partners can be justifiably proud of the leadership role they have played in encouraging the parties to reach this point," Mr. Beatty said.

As Chairman of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Committee on Southern Africa, Mr. Beatty is consulting closely with his Commonwealth counterparts on next steps, including an early meeting of the Committee, which Canada has chaired since 1987.

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No. 172

September 9, 1993

BEATTY WELCOMES MUTUAL RECOGNITION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE PLO

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today expressed Canada's satisfaction over the mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

"This is an historic development for the Middle East. It symbolizes a tangible willingness to pursue peace in the region, by two former enemies, and is cause for great hope," the Minister said. He also expressed optimism that the momentum created by the past few days would assist in resolving the many issues that still remain in the overall peace process.

Regarding the bilateral negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbours, Mr. Beatty said that Canada hopes that all the regional parties, as well as the international community, will deploy their best efforts to consolidate the progress of recent days.

"Canada remains firmly committed to the peace process through its participation in the multilateral phase of the negotiations and especially through its role as gavel holder of the Working Group on Refugees," Mr. Beatty said.

The next meeting of the group is scheduled for October 12-14, 1993 in Tunis.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 173

September 11, 1993

BEATTY TO ATTEND SIGNING OF ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN AGREEMENT ON SELF-RULE

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty will represent Canada at the historic signing ceremony of the bilateral agreement on Palestinian self-rule between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The signing ceremony will take place in Washington on Monday, September 13, 1993.

Canada's presence at the ceremony reflects the continuing Canadian commitment to the pursuit of peace in the Middle East over the past 45 years, from peacekeeping and aid efforts, right up to its present responsibility in the multilateral phase of the peace process launched in 1991.

"Canadians are proud to share in this moment of achievement. Since 1948, when Canada chaired the UN committee that led to the creation of the state of Israel, Canada has been deeply engaged in the search for a just and lasting peace, which would guarantee the security of Israel and realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. All Canadians admire the leadership of the Government of Israel and the PLO for their courageous steps toward a future of hope and peace for their peoples," Mr. Beatty said.

Canada will continue its active participation in the peace process, especially in the multilateral negotiations, as gavel holder (or chair) for the Working Group on Refugees, which will meet in Tunis, Tunisia, from October 12 to 14.

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No. 174

September 12, 1993

BEATTY CONDEMNS IZMERY ASSASSINATION

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty condemns the continuing human rights violations and political repression in Haiti, and especially the assassination on September 11 of Mr Antoine Izmary. According to eyewitness accounts, the killing was perpetrated by an organized group of armed civilians.

"These actions are contrary to the spirit and the letter of the July 3 Governors Island agreement, and they underline, once again, the urgent need to restore democracy in Haiti," Mr. Beatty said.

Canada holds the Haitian military authorities responsible for the restoration of public order and the protection of the basic human rights of the Haitian people.

Canada also holds the Haitian military authorities responsible for the security of Prime Minister Malval and the members of his government, particularly in view of the reported threats on their lives.

The international community is determined to see constitutional order restored in Haiti, with the return of President Aristide and the establishment of the rule of law.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874





news release

Date **September 13, 1993**

No. 175

For release

NEWBRIDGE SELLS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

CA,
EA
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CSS

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), will support the sale of equipment and related services for three intelligent networking systems by Newbridge Networks Corporation to China. The transaction will be financed with a loan to the Bank of China of up to US\$3 million.

Newbridge will supply multiplexer equipment, for use in microwave and digital systems, to the China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation. The equipment will be used by the provincial Post and Telecommunications Bureau in Yunnan Province and by the provincial Power Bureaus in Jilin and Zhejiang Provinces. Newbridge, based in Kanata, Ontario, is a leading global exporter of this type of equipment. This transaction will create or sustain approximately 107 person-years of employment in Canada.

This project includes a training component that offers direct, people-to-people exchanges. The equipment and services being exported are for civilian domestic needs.

The sale is being financed under a line of credit between EDC and the Bank of China. EDC lends the funds to the Bank of China, which in turn lends them to the end users.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874





news release

Date **September 13, 1993**

No. 176

For release

MONTREAL COMPANY SELLS TO CHINA WITH EDC FINANCING

CAI
EA
N26
CSS

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada, through EDC (Export Development Corporation), will support the \$5-million sale of a water filtration plant by Degrémont Infilco Ltée., of Montreal. The transaction will be financed under a line of credit between EDC and the Bank of China.

The project involves the supply of equipment and related services for a water filtration plant at Ezhou Water Works, Ezhou City, Hubei Province. In addition to supervising the installation and commissioning of the plant, Degrémont will provide technical training for the end user's personnel.

The water filtration plant is directed toward civilian needs.

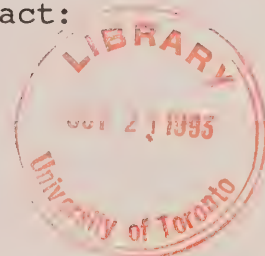
It is expected that over 150 person-years of employment will be created in Canada as a result of this sale.

EDC is a unique financial institution that specializes in helping Canadian exporters compete internationally. EDC facilitates export trade and foreign investment through the provision of risk management services, including insurance and financing, to Canadian companies and their global customers. EDC reports to Parliament through the Minister for International Trade.

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(613) 995-1874





news release

Date **September 14, 1993**

No. 177

For release

PRIME MINISTER CAMPBELL SIGNS NORTH AMERICAN AGREEMENTS ON ENVIRONMENT AND LABOUR



The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, announced this morning that Prime Minister Kim Campbell today signed the North American Agreement on Environmental Co-operation and the North American Agreement on Labour Co-operation.

U.S. President Bill Clinton and Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari are also signing the agreements in their respective countries today.

Mr. Hockin, accompanied by Human Resources and Labour Minister Bernard Valcourt and Environment Minister Pierre H. Vincent, said the two agreements expand on commitments to high labour standards and environmentally sustainable growth made by the three countries in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

The legal texts, which formalize the two agreements reached by Mexico, Canada and the United States on August 13, 1993, create the operating framework for co-operation on environmental and labour issues and the means to ensure that each of the three countries respects and enforces its environmental and labour laws.

"Our common goal is to improve living standards and working conditions for all North American workers," said Mr. Valcourt. "The labour agreement gives us an institutional framework in which to realize these goals."

Mr. Vincent noted that the agreement on environmental co-operation "reflects our belief that economic development must take place in a fashion that respects and protects the environment. In fact, good economic policy -- including trade policy -- and good environmental policy go hand in hand."

Mr. Hockin welcomed today's further step toward the implementation of the NAFTA and the export opportunities for Canadian workers that the NAFTA represents. "Exports mean growth and growth means jobs for Canadians," Mr. Hockin said.

Mr. Hockin also released the text of an understanding among ministers of the three NAFTA countries establishing a working group to facilitate the effective use of Chapter 8 of the NAFTA, dealing with import surges.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 178

September 15, 1993

CANADIAN ELECTED TO INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today welcomed the election of Judge Jules Deschênes to the International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Judge Deschênes was elected today by the United Nations General Assembly, from a list of candidates put forward by the UN Security Council.

"I am very pleased that the international community has expressed its confidence in Canada's candidate. I'm positive that Judge Deschênes, with his wealth of experience in the field, will make an important contribution to the Tribunal's work, trying those charged with war crimes in the former Yugoslavia," Mr. Beatty said.

Judge Deschênes served as Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals in Canada from 1985 to 1987. He is a former Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec and a former Judge of the Court of Appeal of Quebec. He was Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation and a member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Canada was one of the first countries to propose the creation of a war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. The Tribunal, to be located in the Hague, will try individuals accused of serious violations of international humanitarian law, including rape, ethnic cleansing, torture and inhumane treatment. Judge Deschênes will be one of 11 judges to serve for a four-year term.

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No. 180

September 21, 1993

BEATTY COMMENTS ON DISSOLUTION OF RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today noted President Boris Yeltsin's statement dissolving the Russian Parliament and calling for new elections. He welcomed the President's commitment to giving the Russian people an opportunity to choose their parliament freely and democratically.

Mr. Beatty said Canadian officials are closely monitoring the situation, and the Canadian Ambassador, along with other G-7 representatives, met with Foreign Minister Kozyrev in Moscow earlier today. He said Canada will continue to seek assurances that the momentum of political and economic reforms now under way in Russia will be maintained.

The Minister pointed out that Canada has supported President Yeltsin substantially in his efforts to move Russia toward democracy and market economy, and will stand by him as he continues these efforts. Mr. Beatty added that the Government will be assessing events in the context of Canada's strong commitment to democracy and human rights.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 181

September 22, 1993

BEATTY REITERATES SUPPORT FOR RUSSIAN REFORMS

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today assured Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev of Canada's firm support for President Yeltsin as he pursues a course of democratic and economic reform. Mr. Beatty discussed recent political developments in Russia in a telephone conversation with Mr. Kozyrev this afternoon.

Mr. Beatty told Mr. Kozyrev that Canada understands that extraordinary measures had to be taken to resolve the constitutional deadlock in Russia. The Russian minister agreed with Mr. Beatty that free elections are the only basis on which any country can achieve and maintain democratic government. He stressed that this position enjoyed the widespread approval of the Russian people.

"Canada's assistance to Russia will continue," Mr. Beatty said. "Concrete action to support Russia's transition to democracy and a market economy is now more important than ever."

The two ministers will consult again when they meet next week at the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Mr. Beatty also spoke with Canada's Ambassador to Moscow, Jeremy Kinsman. Ambassador Kinsman confirmed that the situation in Moscow is calm and that the 950 Canadians registered with the Canadian Embassy in Russia face no danger at the present time. The Embassy continues to follow the situation closely and encourages all Canadians arriving in Russia to register.

Earlier today, Russian Ambassador to Canada Alexander Belonogov called on senior officials at External Affairs and International Trade Canada to brief them on developments in Russia.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 182

September 24, 1993

**BEATTY WELCOMES NEW GOVERNMENT
OF CAMBODIA**

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today welcomed the new government of Cambodia and the successful culmination of a two-year peace process that began with the signing of the Paris Peace Accords in 1991. The Minister also said that Canada wishes to establish diplomatic relations with Cambodia as soon as possible.

"Cambodia has shown itself to be democratic and now has a government that reflects the will of its people," said Mr. Beatty. "I look forward to the development of closer economic, social and diplomatic ties with the newly formed government of this country."

The Minister praised the bravery and stamina of the Cambodian people, who have tirelessly shown their desire for peace and democracy in spite of much violence and coercion. He said that Canada would participate in international efforts to rebuild the country and help strengthen its democratic institutions.

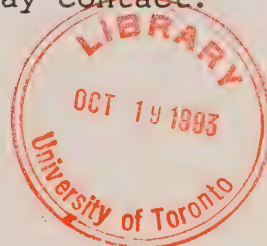
Mr. Beatty also commended the work of some 300 Canadian peacekeepers, both civilian and military, who took part in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), supervising the May 1993 elections and working to protect human rights. The Minister noted that with the new government in place, UNTAC's mission is almost complete and troops are being withdrawn.

"The triumph of peace and democracy in Cambodia is due in part to the work and resolve of Canadians. We can be very proud of the role we have played," added the Minister.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Commerce extérieur Canada

External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Canada

No. 183



September 24, 1993

CANADA LIFTS TRADE, INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty announced today that Canada is lifting its trade, investment and financial sanctions against South Africa.

"As Chairman of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa, I have consulted the Commonwealth Secretary-General and other members of the Committee, and we agree that the conditions for lifting the remaining Commonwealth sanctions have now been met," Mr. Beatty said. "The lifting of sanctions marks a very important turning point in the Commonwealth's steadfast opposition to apartheid, one which is cause for celebration. We can now look forward to a new era in our relations with South Africa."

The Minister said that the embargo imposed by the United Nations on arms sales and the voluntary oil embargo will be lifted when a democratic government is firmly in place in South Africa, or when the UN decides on another appropriate time.

The lifting of Canada's trade, investment and financial sanctions is in recognition of South Africa's progress away from its apartheid past and toward its full re-entry into the international community. The move will allow Canadian businesses to take advantage of new trade and investment opportunities in South Africa, and South African businesses will be able to market their products in Canada.

Canada has supported the efforts of South Africans to bring an end to the repugnant system of apartheid, Mr. Beatty added, and will continue to support South Africans as they work to rebuild their society.

The Minister for International Trade, Tom Hockin, said the Government will undertake a series of initiatives to encourage business ties between Canada and the new South Africa. These will include the opening of a trade office and the posting of trade commissioners to South Africa. Mr. Hockin also announced plans to lead a high-level trade mission to South Africa this autumn to underscore Canada's support for increased trade links between both countries. In addition, a series of trade seminars will be held across Canada and the Government will actively support business and trade groups seeking to promote trade with South Africa.

A background information sheet on the sanctions and their status is attached, and an information kit is available upon request.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

Backgrounder

STAGES IN THE LIFTING OF CANADIAN SANCTIONS

Sanctions that have already been lifted

People-to-People Sanctions, lifted at Harare October 22, 1991.

- official contacts restored with South Africans **excluding** contacts with the South African military, police, security and intelligence forces. Prior approval from External Affairs is required for contact with the latter three groups.
- restrictions on cultural and scientific exchanges;
- ban on direct air links;
- ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa;
- SATOUR authorized to reopen an office in Canada;
- resumption of issuance of visitors, visas at the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria; and
- sporting contacts allowed providing that the sporting organization in South Africa is "non-racial"; has been readmitted to the relevant international governing body and has the approval of the National Olympic Committee of South Africa.

Sanctions that are lifted with this announcement

Economic Sanctions, "including trade and investment measures."

To be lifted when "appropriate transitional mechanisms" have been agreed upon that would enable all parties to participate fully and effectively in negotiations. This condition has now been met.

- imports of agricultural products from South Africa, coal, iron and steel products, uranium, krugerrand coins;
- exports of dual-use high technology goods to civilian end-users with required export permit. Exports of these goods to the South African military, police or intelligence forces will continue to be denied. As well, South Africa will be retained on the Area Control List;

- ban on private sector investment in South Africa;
- commercial banks/institutions trade-related financing;
- federal government trade support services: Program for export Market Development (PEMD) contributions, EDC financing and insurance, trade development including the assignment of trade commissioners to South Africa;
- federal government procurement and sales to South African entities or majority-owned South African corporations; and,
- federal government grants and contributions to South African organizations or majority-owned South African corporations.

Financial Sanctions, "including lending by international financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank."

Considered to be the most effective of the sanctions in place, heads of government agreed that these would remain in place until there was agreement on the text of a new democratic constitution, or could be lifted earlier if agreed upon by the participants at the multi-party negotiations or by an interim government.

- Non-trade related loans made by financial institutions
- World Bank Lending; and
- IMF lending.

Sanctions that remain in place

The Arms Embargo, applied by the United Nations under UN Security Resolution 418 and supported by a variety of specific Commonwealth measures.

- restrictions on the importation of arms from South Africa;
- restrictions on the export of arms and related munitions of war to South Africa; and,
- official contact by Canadian government officials with the South African military, security and intelligence forces, and the police, except where prior approval has been granted by the Department of External Affairs.

The voluntary UN oil embargo, supported by various resolutions of the General Assembly (res. 41/35F, A/42/L.31) as well as, by the Commonwealth Accord, Nassau 1985

- restrictions on exports and imports of crude oil and related petroleum products.

The arms and oil embargoes will remain in effect until a new post-apartheid South African government is firmly established, with full democratic control and accountability or until the UN or the multi-party forum requests their removal.

September 1993



news release

Date **September 26, 1993**

For release

No. 184



CANADA HOSTS CSCE FORESTRY SEMINAR

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty and Minister-designate for Natural Resources Barbara Sparrow today announced that Canada is hosting a Seminar of Experts on Sustainable Development of Boreal and Temperate Forests. Held under the auspices of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), the meeting is taking place in Montreal from September 27 to October 1.

"This is a unique type of CSCE meeting, compared to those that focus on arms control, conflict prevention or human rights," said Mr. Beatty. "Canada strongly supports the CSCE's comprehensive approach to co-operative security which includes political, military, economic and environmental dimensions."

The purpose of the Seminar is to stimulate dialogue among CSCE states, key environmental groups and other international and non-governmental organizations on technical issues pertaining to the future of boreal and temperate forests. The meeting will complement the work of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and improve understanding and co-operation in the definition and application of sustainable development criteria and in related research.

"Forests have always been and will continue to be a crucial element of Canadian heritage and development," said Natural Resources Minister-designate Barbara Sparrow. "By establishing extensive partnerships among Canadians with initiatives such as the Model Forest Program and the National Forest Strategy, Canada has played a leading role regarding the future of forests. I am pleased to see such openness and collaboration at an international level."

The CSCE, established in Helsinki in 1975, is a transatlantic co-operative security forum in which Canada is a full and active participant.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

Media Relations
CSCE Seminar of Experts
(514) 954-7020

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No. 186

September 30, 1993

BEATTY EXTENDS CONDOLENCES TO FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OF INDIAN EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today extended Canada's deepest sympathies to the families and friends of those who perished in the earthquake in India's Maharashtra State.

"Canadians mourn with the people of India the tragic loss of life. It is an enormous disaster, which has brought much pain and suffering. Canada will provide emergency relief if such assistance is requested," Mr. Beatty said.

The Canadian Consulate in Bombay is in close contact with Indian authorities and is attaching the highest priority to determining the status and safety of Canadians in the region.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



Affaires extérieures et
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External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Canada

Statement

Déclaration

Minister for
International
TradeMinistre du
Commerce
extérieur

No. 187



October 1, 1993

TOM HOCKIN TO PRESENT CANADA EXPORT AWARDS

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, will present the 1993 Canada Export Awards to 10 top Canadian exporting companies on October 4, 1993.

The presentation of the awards is the first event of Canada International Trade Month, an annual initiative that celebrates the success of Canadian exporters and encourages and assists enterprises to pursue international business opportunities.

This year's recipients were chosen from 166 applications by a panel of Canadian business executives. In the 11-year history of the Canada Export Awards, 148 awards have been presented, selected from over 2000 entries. In 1993, Canada's geographic and industrial diversity is well represented, with winning companies from coast to coast, and products ranging from sophisticated telecommunications equipment to creative children's toys.

"Canadian exports reached record levels in 1992, and they continue to drive our economy in 1993 and lead the way in Canada's efforts to overcome the global economic recession," Mr. Hockin said.

The Minister noted that the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement has helped many of this year's award winners to make substantial gains in the U.S. market. "I am pleased to see that these companies have also achieved major breakthroughs in other international markets, particularly in Europe and Asia-Pacific."

Mr. Hockin added: "The employees who have devoted their talents and skills to the success of these companies deserve the grateful recognition of their fellow Canadians. It is through their efforts that Canada will maintain its stature as one of the world's most competitive exporting nations."

"The intensely competitive nature of today's global economy has forced Canadian firms to strengthen their efforts to

gain access to new markets and to increase the productivity and quality of their operations and products. These 10 companies are doubly deserving of our respect under these difficult circumstances, having demonstrated to all Canadians that we can successfully compete with the rest of the world.

"They serve as models for the many Canadian business people who have yet to take the leap into the world market. I hope that by celebrating their success we can encourage others to follow their example. With the anticipated North American Free Trade Agreement, we are on the brink of significant new trade opportunities and we should strive to participate fully in the rewards that these opportunities offer."

The presentation of the 1993 Canada Export Awards will take place at the 50th annual convention of the Canadian Exporters' Association in Vancouver, on October 4, 1993.

Mr. Hockin noted that External Affairs and International Trade Canada, with its worldwide network of trade offices and market development programs, will continue to offer a helping hand to Canadian firms looking to export their products and services to international markets.

A list of the recipients of the 1993 Canada Export Awards is attached.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada
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1993 CANADA EXPORT AWARDS

Hall & Stavert Ltd.
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Husky Injection Molding Systems Ltd.
Bolton, Ontario

I.P. Constructors Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Merfin Hygienic Products Ltd.
Delta, British Columbia

Newbridge Networks Corporation
Kanata, Ontario

PROCECO Industrial Machinery Ltd.
Montreal, Quebec

Rescan Consultants Inc.
Vancouver, British Columbia

Ritvik Toys Inc.
Dorval, Quebec

Sandylion Sticker Designs Ltd.
Markham, Ontario

The Training Group (TTG)
Edmonton, Alberta

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No. 190

October 5, 1993

BEATTY CRITICIZES CHINESE NUCLEAR TEST

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today expressed Canada's deep concern and profound disappointment at China's detonation of a nuclear device at its testing facility in Xinjiang. Canada has urged China on numerous occasions not to engage in nuclear testing.

"I very much regret that efforts by Canada, in concert with like-minded countries, were unsuccessful in deterring China from testing."

Mr. Beatty noted that by testing a nuclear device at this time, China has failed to demonstrate the leadership that is essential on the part of nuclear powers in international non-proliferation efforts.

"There is an international consensus that testing should be put behind us with other relics of the Cold War," he went on to say. "It would be tragic if the Chinese test led to an unravelling of that consensus."

Canada and other countries have been impressed by China's dynamic economic growth and its recent opening to the outside world. Mr. Beatty added, however, that one of the most important prerequisites for long-term growth is global peace and security.

"On the eve of negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, China has ignored world opinion," he said. "I again urge China to join all other countries in ceasing nuclear testing immediately, and to contribute positively to the negotiation of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty."

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 191

October 5, 1993

**CANADA RATIFIES PROTOCOLS
STRENGTHENING THE ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICAN STATES**

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty announced that Canada has ratified the Washington and Managua protocols to amend the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS).

"The protection and promotion of representative democracy have been among Canada's top priorities since joining the OAS. Canada's prompt ratification of these protocols demonstrates our commitment to democracy and to the eradication of poverty in this hemisphere, as well as to OAS reform," Mr. Beatty said.

The instruments of ratification were deposited on October 4 with the General Secretariat of the OAS in Washington, by Canada's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the OAS, Brian Dickson.

The Protocol of Washington, adopted by the OAS in December 1992, seeks to strengthen the protection and promotion of democracy in the hemisphere. It allows for the suspension of member states in cases where democratically elected governments have been overthrown by force. The Protocol also identifies extreme poverty as a threat to democracy and makes its eradication an OAS priority.

The Protocol of Managua, adopted in June 1993, addresses the problem of extreme poverty. More concretely, it is designed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the OAS system of technical assistance by merging the two existing OAS technical assistance councils into a new Inter-American Council for Integral Development.

The OAS, established in Bogota in 1948, is the oldest regional organization in the world. With 35 member states, its mandate is to strengthen peace and security, to promote and consolidate representative democracy, and to contribute to the settlement of political, juridical and economic problems in the hemisphere. It also seeks to promote the

economic, social and cultural development of member states. Canada has been a full and active member of the OAS since joining the organization in January 1990.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Date

For release

October 6, 1993



No. 192

CANADA TO PARTICIPATE IN UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty, Defence Minister Tom Siddon and Public Security Minister Douglas Lewis today announced that Canada will participate in the new United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), established by UN Security Council Resolution 867 on September 23, 1993. Canada will provide a military construction contingent and a civilian police force.

It is expected that about 110 Canadian Forces personnel will participate in the UN mission, most of whom will be construction engineers who will help upgrade and rebuild Haitian infrastructure such as public buildings and hospitals. An advance group of 33 military personnel will be in Haiti by October 11, preparing for the arrival of the main contingent. This advance group will also assist in the rebuilding of a local school.

In addition, about 100 Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers will join the multinational UN civilian police force, which will train and monitor the work of the Haitian police. A Canadian, RCMP Superintendent Jacques Lemay, is already in Haiti to head the UN force, which is being set up in response to growing concerns about the human rights situation in Haiti. A first group of 50 RCMP officers is scheduled for departure on October 7, with the remaining personnel slated to leave within the next few weeks.

Since October 1991, Canada has supported the initiatives of the United Nations and the Organization of American States to restore democracy in Haiti. Along with the United States, France and

Venezuela, Canada has played a special role in support of the UN Secretary-General's efforts to resolve the crisis in Haiti.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Media Liaison Office
National Defence Headquarters
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or

Department of Public Security
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Public Affairs Directorate
(613) 993-1085

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No. 193

October 12, 1993

BEATTY CONDEMNS OBSTRUCTION OF GOVERNORS ISLAND AGREEMENT

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today condemned the obstructionist tactics of the so-called "attachés" who have blockaded the harbour at Port au Prince, delaying the arrival of some 250 members of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, including 25 Canadians.

"These tactics are misguided. The objective of the UN mission is to help reconstruct the country. The Haitian military is party to the Governors Island Agreement and is obliged to facilitate the deployment of the UN mission, which is an important step in the process," Mr. Beatty said. "Canada holds the Haitian armed forces responsible for the safety of all UN personnel." The Minister noted that there were clear links between the "attachés" and the military.

Mr. Beatty also emphasized that the UN Security Council had provided for the reimposition of sanctions should those party to the Governors Island Agreement fail to fulfil their obligations. "In light of these developments in Haiti, we would certainly be ready to reimpose sanctions should the Security Council so decide," he said.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 194

October 12, 1993

ANGOLA: CANADA IMPOSES SANCTIONS AGAINST UNITA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today announced that Canada is imposing sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 864, adopted on September 15, 1993.

"Canada shares the international community's determination to address the deteriorating political and humanitarian situation in Angola," said Mr. Beatty. "We call on UNITA to comply immediately with the demands of the Security Council, refrain from military action and return to negotiations."

The sanctions are intended to limit UNITA's ability to pursue its war effort by prohibiting the sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related military assistance as well as petroleum and petroleum products. Should UNITA fail to respond to this action, the Security Council is ready to consider the imposition of further measures.

In May 1991, the Government of Angola and UNITA signed the Bicesse Peace Accord, ending 16 years of civil war. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, elections were held in September 1992 under UN supervision. Although the elections were declared generally free and fair, UNITA rejected the results and returned Angola to a state of civil war. Fighting escalated in the early months of 1993, and negotiations in Addis Ababa in February and Abidjan in April failed to resolve the political impasse. The UN estimates that two million people need immediate assistance, but many cannot be reached due to the fighting and repeated attacks on relief operations.

Mr. Beatty stressed Canada's deep concern about the humanitarian tragedy in Angola. He reaffirmed Canada's

ongoing support for UN efforts to restore peace and democracy in that country and that sanctions would not affect Canadian relief efforts there.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **October 14, 1993**

No. 195

For release

CANADA TEMPORARILY WITHDRAWS RCMP PERSONNEL FROM HAITI

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty, Defence Minister Tom Siddon and Public Security Minister Douglas Lewis today announced that Canada is temporarily withdrawing Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) personnel serving in the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH).

The ministers expressed regret that by obstructing the UN Mission, the Haitian military was not fulfilling its obligations under the Governors Island Agreement. The Canadian police contingent went into Haiti at the request of the UN on October 7 to assist the UNMIH in its mandate to train and monitor Haitian police and to rebuild and upgrade Haitian infrastructure. It was anticipated that the Haitian military would meet its commitments and that the Canadian police would begin operations.

The RCMP could not effectively proceed with its mandate without the co-operation of Haitian authorities and is, therefore, being withdrawn.

The ministers said that Canada is prepared to resume its participation in the policing operation once co-operation in the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement is achieved and it is clear that Canadian personnel are able to perform the job they are sent to do.

Yesterday, the UN Security Council voted for the reimposition of sanctions against Haiti. Canada fully supports this decision.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

Media Liaison Office
National Defence Headquarters
(613) 996-2353

or

Department of Public Security
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Public Affairs Directorate
(613) 993-1085

News Release

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External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

No. 197

October 14, 1993

BEATTY CONDEMNS ASSASSINATIONS IN HAITI

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty strongly condemned today's assassinations of Haiti Justice Minister Guy Malary, his two bodyguards and a fourth person:

"Canada holds the Haitian military accountable for the security of Prime Minister Malval and the members of his government and for the restoration of public order, democracy and the protection of human rights in Haiti.

It is increasingly clear that Canada and other members of the United Nations have no choice but to reimpose sanctions to ensure that the Haitian military understands that we are determined to end the violence and human rights abuses in Haiti.

There should be no doubt about our commitment to continuing to work for the restoration of peace and democracy in Haiti, the return of President Aristide and the establishment of the rule of law under the terms of the Governors Island Agreement."

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may call:

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874



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No. 199

October 15, 1993

BEATTY SALUTES DE KLERK AND MANDELA FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty welcomed the announcement today that the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize will be awarded jointly to South African President F.W. de Klerk and African National Congress President Nelson Mandela.

"Both President de Klerk and Mr. Mandela richly deserve the Nobel Peace Prize. They have shown great courage in their efforts to bring about non-racial democracy in South Africa," said Mr. Beatty. "At the same time, we must not forget the work of the many other South African leaders and millions of ordinary people who are dedicated to that same goal."

Mr. Beatty said that Canada will continue to support the efforts of South Africans to build a peaceful and prosperous South Africa. He added that Prime Minister Kim Campbell has written to the two Nobel laureates to express her warmest congratulations.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 202

October 19, 1993

CANADA REIMPOSES SANCTIONS ON HAITI

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today announced that Canada fully supports the reimposition of United Nations sanctions on Haiti, which went into effect at midnight yesterday. He said that Canada would also be enforcing sanctions recommended by the Organization of American States.

"Our intent in reimposing sanctions is to force the Haitian military authorities and their civilian backers to respect the will of the majority of Haitians," said Mr. Beatty.

On October 13, 1993, the Security Council voted unanimously to reimpose an oil, arms and assets embargo on Haiti. The embargo was first implemented by the United Nations in June of this year and then lifted in August.

Canadian sanctions include a full trade embargo (excluding humanitarian goods), the freezing of Haitian government assets, and a ban on commercial shipping and trade-related assistance. Mr. Beatty emphasized that the embargo would not affect humanitarian assistance, which Canada will continue to provide.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Publications

No. 203

October 20, 1993

BEATTY WELCOMES RESULTS OF PAKISTAN'S ELECTIONS

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today welcomed the results of national elections in Pakistan and the election of Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister by the Pakistan National Assembly.

"Canada is pleased with the reaffirmation of the democratic process in Pakistan, and looks forward to working with the new government on issues of mutual interest," Mr. Beatty said.

Prime Minister Kim Campbell has sent a letter of congratulations to Prime Minister Bhutto.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

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News Release

Communiqué

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No. 204

October 20, 1993

CANADA WELCOMES ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION TO ENFORCE SANCTIONS AGAINST HAITI

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today welcomed increased international participation in the United Nations (UN) naval exercise enforcing sanctions against Haiti.

"I am pleased that additional members of the international community are joining the UN in making a practical contribution to the UN enforcement of sanctions aimed at restoring democracy in Haiti. Haitian military authorities and their civilian supporters must recognize that the international community is united and determined," Mr. Beatty said.

Both the United Kingdom and the Netherlands have agreed to join Canada, France and the United States in enforcing the UN oil and arms embargo.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 205

October 21, 1993

MINISTER BEATTY STRONGLY CONDEMNS COUP D'ÉTAT IN BURUNDI

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty has strongly condemned today's coup d'état in Burundi. President Melchior Ndadaye, democratically elected in June 1993, has been violently overthrown by the country's armed forces.

"Canada abhors the action of the Burundi military, which violates the popular will and has brutally interrupted the democratic course sincerely undertaken by the country," Mr. Beatty said.

The Minister deplores any loss of life that has occurred as a result of the use of violence for political ends. He said that Canada was all the more disappointed, given that, just a little over three months ago, an exemplary democratic vote took place in Burundi.

Mr. Beatty pointed out that some 100 Canadians are living in Burundi, most of them in Bujumbura, the capital. He indicated that they are alive and well and that their situation will continue to be monitored.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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No. 206

October 22, 1993

BEATTY ANNOUNCES CO-LOCATION ARRANGEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty today announced a co-location arrangement with Australia in Canada's High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados. Australian personnel will move into their new premises in the Canadian High Commission in early 1994. Both governments will benefit from the arrangement through more cost-effective diplomatic representation and delivery of services abroad.

"The co-location agreement underscores the close bilateral relationship between Canada and Australia. Such mutually beneficial arrangements are concrete examples of governments working together to reduce costs of diplomatic representation abroad," said Mr. Beatty.

Earlier this year, staffing levels at Canada's High Commission in Barbados were reduced as part of a government-wide restraint. As a result, excess space became available for use by the Australian High Commission. Both countries are working toward similar co-location arrangements in other countries. While several European countries have experience with co-location of their missions abroad, this is an important step for both Canada and Australia.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date

For release

October 22, 1993

No. 207

SECOND MISSION OF CANADIAN WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION TEAM TO THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty and National Defence Minister Tom Siddon today announced that Canada has sent the Canadian War Crimes Investigation Team on a second mission to the former Yugoslavia to assist the United Nations Commission of Experts (UNCOE) in gathering evidence of war crimes.

"War crimes offenders and those responsible for the destruction of cultural property must be punished. Canada will continue its efforts to ensure that human rights are not violated," said Mr. Beatty.

"By collecting physical evidence on site and working to ensure its admissibility before the International Tribunal, the Canadian team's work will greatly assist in the prosecution and conviction of offenders," said Mr. Siddon.

The Canadian team of five Canadian forces lawyers and police investigators is led by Major Joe Holland of the Office of the Judge Advocate General. The team arrived in Croatia on October 16 to develop and implement rules and procedures for collecting physical evidence of war crimes, to ensure the admissibility of evidence to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of War Crimes in the former Yugoslavia.

Canadian military lawyer Lieutenant-Colonel Dominic McAlea was also sent to head a civilian and military team of Canadian, French and Norwegian members who will investigate incidents involving the deliberate targeting of civilians and cultural objects during the battle of Dubrovnik.

The investigations are being conducted under the direct supervision of Commander William Fenrick, Rapporteur for On-Site Investigations for UNCOE, who is also in Croatia.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
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(613) 995-1874

or

Defence Media Liaison
National Defence
(613) 996-2353



news release

Date

October 22, 1993

No. 208

For release

CANADA REQUESTS FTA PANEL ON SUBSIDIZED U.S. WHEAT SALES TO MEXICO

The Honourable Tom Hockin, Minister for International Trade, and the Honourable Charles Mayer, Minister of Agriculture, today announced the Government of Canada's request for a binational dispute-settlement panel to resolve the issue of subsidized U.S. wheat sales to Mexico under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP).

Canada held formal consultations with the United States under Chapter 18 of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on July 15, 1993, and at a meeting of the Canada-U.S. Trade Commission on September 17. These efforts did not resolve the matter.

"The U.S. action represents a deliberate targeting of Canadian wheat sales in Mexico," said Mr. Hockin. "The U.S. use of EEP in Mexico constitutes a direct contravention of U.S. obligations under the FTA, which requires that the United States take into account Canada's export interests."

"Mexico is an important and growing market for Canada's wheat exports. We will not back away from the Mexican market because of U.S. export subsidies," said Mr. Mayer.

The EEP provides subsidies to U.S. exporters enabling them to sell U.S. grain at reduced prices in third markets. The EEP is intended to target subsidized European Community (EC) competition, but the EC is not a significant exporter of wheat to Mexico.



On June 24, 1993, the United States announced its EEP initiatives for the 1993-94 marketing year, providing export subsidies for 32 million tonnes of wheat to 30 countries and regions. The announcement included an EEP allocation of 1.4 million tonnes to Mexico, a traditional Canadian market. In 1992, Canada exported 479,700 tonnes of wheat to Mexico.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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External Affairs and International Trade Canada
(613) 995-1874

or

Phil Cochrane
Press Secretary
Mr. Mayer's Office
(613) 996-2508



news release

Date **November 9, 1993**

No. 209

For release

OUELLET TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet will make his first official visit outside Canada to the United Nations headquarters in New York on November 10. Mr. Ouellet will meet with UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Special UN Representative for Haiti Dante Caputo, and the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

"In visiting the United Nations on my first official visit as Minister I wish to emphasize the importance Canada attaches to the UN and to reiterate our commitment to an institution which plays so vital a role in promoting world peace and security," said Mr. Ouellet.

While in New York, Mr. Ouellet will discuss a broad range of issues, particularly the situation in Haiti and the former Yugoslavia and the need to strengthen the role played by the United Nations in the quest for international peace and stability.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **November 15, 1993**

No. 210

For release

EXPANSION OF CONSULAR SERVICES IN MIAMI

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced the expansion of consular services at the Canadian Consulate in Miami to better serve Canadians travelling or resident in Florida.

"The increasing number of Canadians visiting Florida has resulted in a growing demand for services. The Consulate will meet these needs and provide a fuller range of services, particularly to Canadians in distress, at no additional cost to taxpayers," Mr. Ouellet said.

The expanded Consulate will include the existing trade program along with consular, immigration, tourist, police liaison and customs programs. This expansion has been accomplished through redeployment of the Department's existing resources in the United States.

Consular services in Florida were previously the responsibility of the Consulate General in Atlanta, which handles approximately 2400 consular cases annually, 80 percent of them pertaining to Florida. An estimated 2.5 million Canadians visit Florida each year.

Expansion of services in Florida is one of a number of initiatives to assist Canadian travellers. These include the "Bon Voyage, But..." video travel series, the installation of a special number, 1-800-267-6788, to answer travel queries, and the Consular Awareness Program, which offers Canadians practical advice on preparing for safe travel abroad. These initiatives are designed to inform Canadians about the services offered by Canada's missions abroad, ranging from response to routine enquiries to answering appeals for help.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **November 16, 1993**

No. 211

For release

MACLAREN SUPPORTS CANADIAN-ARAB AND CANADIAN-JEWISH BUSINESS CO-OPERATION

The Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, today expressed his satisfaction about the positive results achieved by the roundtable on the new Middle East held in Ottawa last week.

Over two dozen participants -- mainly Canadian-Arab and Canadian-Jewish businesspeople, but also senior government officials and academics -- took part in the November 9, Roundtable Discussion on Canadian Business in the New Middle East.

"I am very impressed by the high level of co-operation that was evident among the Canadian-Arab and -Jewish businesspeople who took part in the roundtable, as well as their eagerness to contribute to the development of the region," said the Minister.

The objective of the roundtable, the first of its kind, was to provide an opportunity for the Canadian government and the Canadian business community to exchange views on trade development and investment priorities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"The historic September 13 Israeli-Palestinian peace agreement makes a concrete commitment to economic development and the need for economic revival as a means to political stability in the region," Mr. MacLaren said. "Canadian business and government need to respond effectively to these historic changes and build on our special relationship with the region."

The highly successful roundtable focussed on such topics as the opportunities available to Canadian business in the new Middle East -- particularly in the much-needed areas of construction, water, environment, telecommunications, and institution building, in which Canada has world-renowned technologies and expertise; how to best help the West Bank and Gaza Strip rebuild and restructure their economy; the long-term Canadian business prospects in a peaceful Middle East; and the Government's role in promoting education and training, market studies and bidding for capital projects in the region.

The Minister and the Government will continue to encourage further consultations between Canadian-Arab and Canadian-Jewish businesspeople.

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Date **November 16, 1993**

No. 212

For release

MACLAREN WELCOMES VISIT OF CHINESE TRADE MINISTER WU YI

The Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, announced today that Wu Yi, Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation of the People's Republic of China (PRC), will pay an official visit to Canada November 22 to 29. During the Minister's stay, she will visit Vancouver, Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto.

"The visit of Minister Wu provides an opportunity to explore ways in which Canada and China can increase trade and investment," said Mr. MacLaren. "The evident strength of all Pacific economies demands a dialogue to determine how we can maximize the benefits of growth for both countries."

Minister Wu's official visit to Canada begins after the conclusion of the meeting of the heads of government, foreign ministers and trade ministers of the 15-member Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Seattle, Washington, November 17 to 20.

Madame Wu will meet Mr. MacLaren in Ottawa on November 23, when they will discuss increased co-operation in such key export sectors as telecommunications, oil and gas, hydro-electric power, transportation, agriculture, environment and financial services.

The Chinese Trade Minister will also meet with the presidents of the Canadian International Development Agency and the Export Development Corporation.

Madame Wu will visit several leading Canadian manufacturers of advanced technological goods in all four cities and meet senior provincial representatives. She will also attend a signing ceremony in Toronto for the first major Sino-Canadian public offering on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Minister Wu's visit follows a trade mission led by the Canadian Minister for International Trade to the PRC in April 1992, and visits to Canada by Chinese Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji and Shi Dazhen, Minister of Electrical Power, in May and September 1993, respectively.

China is Canada's fifth-largest trading partner, with two-way trade exceeding \$4.6 billion in 1992.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874

Background

CANADA-CHINA TRADE RELATIONS

Canada enjoys a strong trading relationship with China. Built on a foundation of wheat sales, two-way trade grew substantially throughout the 1970s and 1980s. In 1992, two-way trade was valued at \$4.6 billion. China is Canada's fifth-largest trading partner, with imports valued at \$2.4 billion and exports at \$2.2 billion.

Aside from traditional exports, Canadian value-added goods such as telecommunications, electrical and specialized mining equipment, aircraft, and plastics were worth approximately \$400 million in 1992. During the first six months of this year, sales of some value-added goods such as electrical and railway equipment and optical precision equipment have risen, compared to the same period in 1992.

Economic reforms in China over the last several years have progressively begun to open China's markets. This has increased the demand for imports and infrastructure equipment and, as a result, created greater opportunities for Canadian exports in such areas as power generation, agriculture, telecommunications, petrochemicals and transportation equipment. Canada's exports to China are expected to reach \$6 billion by 1995.

Textiles account for the largest share of our imports from China. While many items in this category are under restraints, China has experienced in recent years the largest growth in value of clothing exports to Canada of any supplying country. China also sells to Canada toys, fabrics, footwear and small appliances.

Canada's trade activities in China are managed by the Canadian Embassy in Beijing; a Consulate General in Shanghai, which covers eastern China; and a satellite office in Hong Kong to cover the southern Chinese provinces. In addition to this federal presence, the provinces actively pursue China trade development programs.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) also plays an active role in supporting Canadian marketing efforts in China. The EDC currently has commercial lines of credit available with three key banks, namely the Bank of China, the People's Construction Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, to facilitate the procurement of Canadian products and services.

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)'s China Program has sought to contribute to China's developmental efforts, to help strengthen the tendency toward more open, tolerant policies, and to cultivate China as a partner in

development, trade and international affairs. The China Program includes human-resource development projects in management education and institutional linkages, as well as other projects in agriculture, forestry, energy, transportation and telecommunications.

Canada and China are both members of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. Canada also supports China's accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and has taken an active role in the GATT Working Party concerning China's accession.



news release

Date **November 17, 1993**

No. 213

For release

CANADA INTRODUCES UN RESOLUTION PROHIBITING THE PRODUCTION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIAL FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced that Canada had advanced its long-standing objective on international nuclear non-proliferation, with the successful introduction of a resolution on fissionable material at the United Nations First Committee (Arms Control and Disarmament) in New York.

The Resolution on the Prohibition of Fissionable Material for Nuclear Weapons or Other Nuclear Explosive Devices was adopted by consensus. Canada's resolution was co-sponsored by 28 countries including the United States, India, Japan, Belarus and Sweden.

The resolution calls for an internationally negotiated treaty that would prohibit the production of such fissionable material.

The successful adoption of this resolution is the culmination of a long-standing Canadian arms control and disarmament policy, first enunciated in 1978 by then-Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau when he addressed the UN First Special Session on Disarmament. In his speech, he proposed a "strategy of suffocation" comprised of two components: negotiation of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and an agreement to prohibit production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. With the beginning of negotiations on a CTBT in Geneva next January, both objectives now appear to be in reach.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **November 18, 1993**

No. 214

For release

QUELLET COMMENDS AGREEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today welcomed the endorsement of an interim constitution and electoral act by South African parties at a Multiparty Plenary Session.

"This marks a very important and courageous step toward the creation of a truly non-racial and democratic South Africa," said Mr. Ouellet. "As long ago as September 1970 in an address to the United Nations General Assembly, I emphasized Canada's support for measures designed to combat apartheid through peaceful means. The long struggle against apartheid is almost over, and we can be proud of the role that Canada has played in encouraging peaceful change in South Africa."

The agreement will permit the establishment of a Transitional Executive Council and other interim organizations, including an independent electoral commission to oversee the first non-racial elections, scheduled for April 27, 1994.

Mr. Ouellet called on those parties that have withdrawn from the multiparty negotiations to participate fully in the transitional arrangements and the upcoming elections.

"The future of South Africa will depend on the commitment of all its people to work together peacefully," he said.

Canada has been providing assistance for policy development in the critical areas of education, macro-economics and public administration and the training of South Africans for the post-apartheid Civil Service. Canada will continue to assist South Africans in the critical period leading up to their first non-racial elections, Mr. Ouellet indicated.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **November 19, 1993**

No. 215

For release

CANADA CALLS ON NIGERIA TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today condemned the military takeover and dissolution of democratic institutions in Nigeria.

"Canada calls on the Nigerian regime to restore elected institutions and to complete the transition to democracy promptly. The dismissal of parliamentary, state and local elected officials and the banning of democratic rights and parties are a major setback, cancelling five years of progress. The military, through further intervention, cannot solve the crisis caused by its annulment of the presidential election," Mr. Ouellet said.

The Minister indicated that measures adopted by Canada last summer, following the annulment of the presidential election, would remain in effect, and that Canada would be following developments in Nigeria closely.

Canadians have been advised to defer all travel to Nigeria. The Canadian High Commission in Lagos is in close contact with the approximately 1,000 Canadians living in Nigeria, and all are reported safe.

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news release

Date **November 22, 1993**

No. 216

For release

CANADA-HUNGARY INVESTMENT AGREEMENT TAKES EFFECT

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced that the Canada-Hungary Agreement on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investment entered into force on November 21, 1993.

"Canada is among the top 10 foreign investors in Hungary and a strong supporter of Hungarian economic reform, which is showing remarkable success," Mr. Ouellet said.

The Agreement will stimulate business initiatives and enhance economic co-operation between Canada and Hungary. Both countries have agreed to create favourable conditions for investors in their respective countries and to ensure full protection for these investments. To date, Canadian investment in Hungary exceeds \$200 million.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **November 24, 1993**

No. 217

For release

OUELLET RE-APPOINTS PRESS SECRETARY

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today re-appointed Bob Peck as Press Secretary. Mr. Peck, a Foreign Service Officer, was first named to this position last July by the then-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Peck, a native of Pointe Claire, Quebec, is a graduate of Concordia University in Montreal. He was a Parliamentary Intern in the House of Commons from 1981 to 1982 before joining External Affairs and International Trade Canada. Mr. Peck has served in Lagos, Nigeria, and Berne, Switzerland.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **November 24, 1993**

No. 218

For release

OUELLET TO ATTEND CSCE, NAC AND NACC MEETINGS IN EUROPE

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced that he will travel to Europe to attend meetings in Rome and Brussels.

On November 30 and December 1, Mr. Ouellet will be in Rome for the Council of Ministers meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). Among the issues to be discussed will be conflict prevention and management, human rights in the CSCE area and the evolution of CSCE institutions.

From Rome, Mr. Ouellet flies to Brussels for a meeting of the North Atlantic Council (NAC) on December 2. Discussions will centre on preparations for the NATO Summit in January 1994 and the present situation in Europe, in particular the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. The following day, he will attend a meeting of the North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NACC), which consists of the foreign ministers of NATO countries and their counterparts from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Before leaving Brussels, Mr. Ouellet will meet with a number of Canadian ambassadors based in Europe.

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news release

Date **November 30, 1993**

No. 219

For release

CANADA ANNOUNCES \$10 MILLION IN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced a contribution of \$10 million in humanitarian assistance for the victims of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. The announcement was made at the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe Council meeting in Rome. The contribution will support ongoing relief operations of United Nations (UN) agencies and the International Red Cross.

"Winter will exacerbate the extremely difficult conditions in the former Yugoslavia. This package of humanitarian aid will help some of the most vulnerable victims of the conflict, including refugees, women, children and the elderly, throughout the winter," said Mr. Ouellet.

Mr. Ouellet called on all parties to continue in their efforts to reach a negotiated settlement at peace talks resumed in Geneva and to fulfil commitments to allow unhampered delivery of humanitarian aid to victims of this tragedy.

The Canadian contribution will be allocated to a series of bilateral and multilateral programs including:

- \$4 million in Canadian food aid delivered by the World Food Program;
- \$3.2 million to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to support refugee camp programs and the logistics of ongoing relief operations;
- \$400 000 to the World Health Organization to help restore medical facilities and support local health personnel;
- \$400 000 to the UN Children's Fund for mother and child health-care programs;

- \$1.5 million to the Red Cross for the provision of emergency winter supplies; and
- \$500 000 to support the humanitarian assistance activities of qualified Canadian agencies.

This announcement brings Canada's total contribution of humanitarian assistance to the former Yugoslavia, since the autumn of 1991, to \$50 million.

- 30 -

For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **December 1, 1993**

No. 220

For release

CANADA WELCOMES UN DECLARATION TO ELIMINATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet and Secretary of State (Status of Women) Sheila Finestone today welcomed the adoption of a Canadian-initiated "Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women" by the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

"The declaration is a significant step in the international community's collective endeavours to overcome and ultimately eradicate a problem that knows no geographical, political, economic, social or cultural barriers," Mr. Ouellet said.

The declaration is the first UN instrument to contain an extensive definition of forms of violence against women, including physical, sexual and psychological violence. The text also outlines a series of legal, administrative, social and educational measures that states should take in an effort to eliminate violence against women.

The declaration states that violence against women impedes women's enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and calls on governments to exercise diligence to prevent and punish acts of violence, whether perpetrated by the state, within the general community or within the home.

"Reference to violence in the home is an important breakthrough because previous international human rights instruments have avoided the private sphere. As we have learned in Canada, women are often in more danger in their own homes than they are on the streets," Mrs. Finestone said.

Canada first introduced a proposal for an international instrument to deal with violence against women in 1991 at the UN Commission on the Status of Women and has continued to take a leadership role on the issue at the international level.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
(613) 995-1874

or

Communications Directorate
Status of Women Canada
Janet Burn
(613) 995-7835



news release

Date **December 1, 1993**

No. 221

For release

CANADA PLACES NEW SANCTIONS ON LIBYA

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet announced today that new economic and financial sanctions would be placed on Libya, in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 883, adopted November 11, 1993. These new sanctions are in addition to the air and military embargo in force since March 31, 1992.

"Canada will not tolerate international terrorism. For this reason, we are joining with the international community in its efforts to induce the Libyan authorities to co-operate fully with the investigations into the downing of the U.S. and French aircraft," said Mr. Ouellet.

The new measures, which take effect today, prohibit:

- providing construction, renovation or upgrading materials or equipment to Libyan airports and related facilities, including engineering and maintenance services, with the exception of rescue material and assistance (equipment and services) directly related to civilian air-traffic control;
- renewing insurance on aircraft registered in or chartered by Libya;
- concluding contracts -- or any other commercial transactions -- with Libyan airlines (Libyan Arab Airlines);
- providing technical aid -- except in emergencies or in connection with civilian air-traffic control -- in relation to both airports and landing strips, to Libyan pilots or other crew members, or to maintenance personnel; and
- supplying specified equipment for use in the refining or transportation of Libyan oil and gas.

Effective today, a freeze will be placed on Libyan public funds and financial resources, with the exception of new bank accounts consisting of export revenues from oil, gas and agricultural products.

Claims made by the Government or citizens of Libya concerning these new sanctions will be deemed unacceptable.

Restrictions on exports to Libya imposed in January 1986, under the Export and Import Permits Act, will remain in force.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874



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news release

Date **December 2, 1993**

No. 222

For release

CANADA TO PARTICIPATE IN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF LA FRANCOPHONIE IN MALI

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet announced today that Michel Dupuy, Minister of Canadian Heritage, will lead the Canadian delegation at the Ministerial Conference of la Francophonie in Bamako, Mali, December 7 to 9.

The conference, an immediate result of the latest Francophone Summit, held in Mauritius last October, will give the ministers an opportunity to take stock of the co-operative programs among Francophone countries and of the future of la Francophonie. This will be the third such conference since the institutional reforms adopted at the Chaillot Summit in November 1991.

After consultative meetings with the heads of the Quebec and New Brunswick delegations, Mr. Dupuy will meet in a bilateral capacity with Alpha Oumar Konare, President of the Republic of Mali; Jacques Toubon, France's Minister of Culture and la Francophonie; and Jean-Louis Roy, Secretary-General of the ACCT.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
(613) 995-1874





news release

Date **December 3, 1993**

No. 223

For release

CANADA TO SEND ELECTORAL OBSERVERS TO RUSSIA

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced that Canada is sending a team of electoral observers to Russia to monitor the December 12 parliamentary elections and constitutional referendum.

"President Boris Yeltsin has committed himself to free and fair balloting for a new parliament and a new constitution, and we are pleased that he has invited the international community to witness the process," said Mr. Ouellet.

The team is headed by veteran Liberal MP Warren Allmand. It includes Senator Earl Hastings, Bloc Québécois MP Osvaldo Nunez, and a range of Canadian academics, former diplomats and elections experts.

Most team members depart Canada for Russia on December 3. They will join an advance party of five Canadian experts, which has already begun the mission's work. Three independent specialists and representatives of Elections Yukon and Elections Canada have been in Russia for the past two weeks, monitoring logistical arrangements, preparations for the vote and adherence to a democratic electoral process. The electoral mission will present its findings to the Minister of Foreign Affairs upon its return.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
(613) 995-1874





news release

Date **December 10, 1993**

No. 224

For release

SECRETARY OF STATE STEWART TO MEET WITH UN OFFICIALS

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced that Christine Stewart, Secretary of State, Latin America and Africa, will travel to the United Nations to deliver, on December 13, Canada's statement on the elimination of apartheid to the General Assembly.

"This year's annual debate on apartheid should be the last for the United Nations. The establishment, this week, of the Transitional Executive Council in South Africa to oversee the lead-up to the first non-racial elections next April, truly marks the end of apartheid. Mrs. Stewart will emphasize, on behalf of Canada, our firm support for South Africa as it enters this important new era," Mr. Ouellet said.

While in New York, Mrs. Stewart will meet UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali and other UN officials to discuss the situation in Africa and Latin America.

Mrs. Stewart will hold talks with the Undersecretary-General and Special Advisor on Africa, the Middle East and Asia, Chinmaya Gharekhan, and with Fernando Zumbado, the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Assistant Administrator and Regional Director, Latin America. In addition, she will meet the Director of the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Sharon Capeling-Alakija, the Deputy Director of UNICEF, Richard Jolly, and senior officials of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Mrs. Stewart returns to Ottawa on December 14.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
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(613) 995-1874



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news release

Date **December 13, 1993**

No. 225

For release

OUELLET COMMENTS ON RUSSIAN ELECTIONS, ADOPTION OF NEW CONSTITUTION IN RUSSIA

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today commented on the results of Russia's first multiparty elections and the adoption of a democratic constitution. Mr. Ouellet also reaffirmed Canada's support for President Yeltsin's program of reform.

"That democratic elections were held and the constitution approved are significant achievements. However, the strong showing by extreme parties shows that the road to reform will be difficult and that many challenges lie ahead. We hope that President Yeltsin and the members of the Federal Assembly, whatever their political persuasion, will work together constructively to develop the consensus on reform that Russia needs," said Mr. Ouellet.

The Minister noted that, for the first time in their history, Russians themselves have established the framework for constitutional government. This fundamental law entrenches basic freedoms, as well as civil, minority and property rights.

Sixteen Canadians were among 1000 international observers who fanned out across Russia to assess the vote. The head of Canada's delegation, the Honourable Warren Allmand has said that, despite some minor irregularities, the election was fair and free and an honest attempt to move toward democracy. Earlier today, Mr. Allmand gave Minister Ouellet a detailed report by telephone from Moscow.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
(613) 995-1874



news release

Date **December 14, 1993**

No. 226

For release

CANADA WELCOMES UN DECISION TO ESTABLISH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today welcomed the decision by a Working Group composed of all United Nations members to establish a UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

"This decision, in which Canada played a leading role, is a significant step in the promotion and protection of human rights by the UN," Mr. Ouellet said.

The High Commissioner, to be appointed by the UN Secretary-General, with the approval of the UN General Assembly, will have broad authority to promote and protect internationally recognized human rights.

The creation of this high-level post is a significant step in strengthening the capacity of the international community to influence governments to fulfil their human rights obligations. The Minister emphasized that governments bear ultimate responsibility for ensuring respect for human rights.

At the recent World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna last June, Canada was a key player in ensuring that the proposal for a High Commissioner was considered by the General Assembly. Canada will continue to work to ensure that the decision of the Working Group is adopted by the General Assembly within the next week.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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(613) 995-1874





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news release

Date **December 15, 1993**

No. 227

For release

MACLAREN HAILS WORLD TRADE BREAKTHROUGH

The Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, hailed today's agreement at the Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations as an historic achievement along the road to strengthening both the Canadian and world economies.

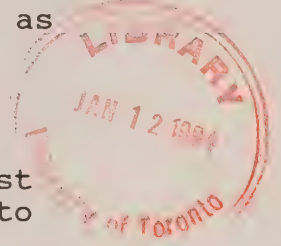
"Seven tough years of negotiations, involving 117 governments, have produced an agreement that will open world markets for trade and investment under a strengthened set of rules," Mr. MacLaren said.

"Canada is a trading nation. One in five of our jobs is generated by exports. By bringing down trade barriers and opening markets, the agreement reached today will produce jobs and wealth in every region of the country," the Minister said.

While detailed negotiations on particular aspects of the market access package have yet to be finalized, the broad outline of the results is clear. The Minister noted the following points as particular gains for Canada:

1) Market Access

- The deal commits all members to cutting tariffs on most products by at least one third within five years and to implementing deeper cuts in some areas of particular importance to Canada, including some agricultural, resource and industrial commodities.
- Canadian producers of high-quality grains will see improved access to markets abroad and less competition from unfair export subsidies. Exporters of red meats will be encouraged by better, and in some cases new, access to foreign markets, especially in Asia.
- Canada's supply-management system for dairy and poultry will be preserved. Tariffs will replace Article XI import quotas as the means of protection.



- Canada, already a world leader in the wood, pulp and paper product sector, will be able to expand exports as tariffs and other trade barriers fall. Paper tariffs will be completely phased out in Europe and Japan, and wood product tariffs will be cut to less than 5 percent. British Columbia and Quebec, both leading exporters of wood and wood products, stand to make major gains in the Asian market.
- Harmonizing tariffs on chemicals at low rates will lead to new market opportunities, especially in developing countries and in the growing markets of Asia. Also, Canadian companies that use chemicals in making their products will benefit from lower costs.
- Canada is one of the world's most competitive producers of nickel, copper, zinc and other non-ferrous metals. Lower tariffs mean greater export opportunities for Canadian producers and should, in turn, lead to more investment in Canada.
- The export potential of the 3000 companies in Canada producing plastic products and plastics machinery will grow, especially in Latin America and Asia.
- Better access to services markets abroad will provide new opportunities for globally competitive Canadian service industries such as engineering, telecommunications, banking, insurance and environmental consulting.
- Canada's cultural industries will remain untouched by the agreement.
- Market opportunities for Canadian suppliers of advanced technology products and services purchased by governments could reach C\$1.7 trillion annually in such sectors as telecommunications, power generation and transmission equipment, as well as computer services, software and construction services.

2) Rules and Institutions

- For the first time, the subsidies permitted under international trade rules are being defined. In the closing days of the negotiations, Canada won an important victory that ensures that provincial government subsidy programs will be treated no differently than national programs.
- The new definition of subsidy will ensure that federal and provincial government assistance in such areas as social and labour adjustment cannot be subject to trade harassment.
- The subsidies agreement also exempts regional development and regional assistance programs from countervail, enabling federal and provincial governments to promote their objectives in these areas with greater certainty. It also

exempts programs to assist research and development, as well as those to help firms comply with higher environmental standards.

- Patents on virtually all inventions, products or processes in all fields of technology will be protected for 20 years.
- Makers of software, integrated circuits, and so on, will benefit from stronger action against the pirating of copyright material and trademark infringement.
- Canadians will be protected from unauthorized reproductions of their works.
- A strengthened dispute-settlement system will ensure that trade disputes are resolved on the basis of the law rather than political or economic power.
- The Multilateral Trade Organization (MTO), a concept that was developed by Canada and the Commission of the European Communities, will ensure that all participants accept all the same obligations, and will facilitate the administration and enforcement of the rules.

Mr. MacLaren added that there remain some bilateral issues to be resolved in agricultural trade, both with the United States and the European Union, and that these are being addressed by Agriculture Minister Ralph Goodale.

Over the next three months, the Final Act, consisting of the legal text of the agreements and the schedules of concessions, will be finalized. In mid-April 1994, in Morocco, ministers will sign the Final Act, which will subsequently be submitted to national governments for formal approval. It is proposed that the MTO and its constituent agreements take effect on July 1, 1995.

The Parliament of Canada will be asked to approve legislation to implement the Uruguay Round agreement in its entirety, as required by the "single undertaking" agreed to by all participants in the Round.

Provincial governments may have to modify certain laws and regulations in areas that are under their jurisdiction, particularly in the services sector. In the negotiations, Canada made no commitments in areas requiring changes to provincial legislation without first gaining the approval of the provinces.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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Clarification

Uruguay Round participants agreed early today that the proposed multilateral trade organization will be called the World Trade Organization (WTO).

This should be taken into account while reading these documents. All references to the Multilateral Trade Organization (MTO) should now read World Trade Organization.

MEDIA BACKGROUNDER

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENT

The Uruguay Round was the largest, most complex and most comprehensive trade negotiation ever undertaken. It included 117 participating governments, more than twice as many as in any of the previous seven Rounds negotiated under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The final Uruguay Round package includes more than 25 separate agreements, all contained within a strengthened Multilateral Trade Organization (MTO).

Countries have made commitments to lower or eliminate tariffs and other barriers to trade. New areas have been brought into the ambit of world trade rules, including intellectual property, trade-related investment, and services.

A major achievement was the introduction of a common set of rules to govern trade in agriculture.

Strengthened trade rules, particularly on subsidies and countervailing duties, and a more effective system of dispute settlement will bring greater certainty to world trade in goods and services, currently valued at more than US\$4 trillion annually.

Agreement on the Uruguay Round will provide the impetus for economic growth, investment and jobs around the world.

For Canada, where one in five jobs is generated by exports, the Uruguay Round is an important achievement.

Tariffs

One of the most important achievements of the Uruguay Round is the reduction or elimination of trade barriers (tariffs and non-tariff barriers) between countries. This opens markets for Canadian exports -- especially to the rapidly growing Asia-Pacific and Latin American markets -- and cuts costs to consumers.

Canada and its trading partners have agreed to eliminate all tariffs in a number of key sectors and to reduce remaining tariffs by an average of one third by the year 2000. Tariffs will be eliminated on all paper and paper products, pharmaceuticals, beer, some spirits, steel, construction equipment, agricultural equipment, office furniture and toys. Tariffs on pharmaceutical products will be eliminated on January 1, 1995. Tariffs on chemical products and a wide range of non-ferrous metals will be reduced and harmonized at low rates.

Agriculture

Key objectives for Canada included: improved access to markets; increased disciplines on subsidies that distort world trade; more predictable and secure border arrangements to preserve Canada's farm supply-management programs; and the assurance that health and sanitary regulations will not be used as disguised barriers to trade.

The Uruguay Round agreement brings global trade in agriculture more fully under the rules of the GATT by:

- reducing overall tariffs on agricultural goods by 36 percent, with a minimum reduction of 15 percent for any specific product. Implementation will take place between 1995 and 2001 in six equal annual steps;
- ensuring that all members open their markets to imports by a specified minimum amount starting in 1995 and increasing that level of commitment by 2001;
- providing better and more secure access to markets around the world for Canada's key agri-food exports, such as grain, oilseed products and red meats;
- compelling countries to reduce internal support to their agricultural industries by 20 percent over six years, when such support has the effect of distorting trade, while ensuring that support programs that do not distort trade (such as those for regional development, research, environmental protection and farm income protection) are not subject to retaliatory duties;
- committing countries to reduce export subsidy expenditures by 36 percent and to reduce the volume of subsidized exports by 21 percent over the 1995-2001 period;
- including an agreement on health and sanitary measures that recognizes the right of countries to take actions required to protect the life and health of humans, animals and plants while preventing the misuse of health and sanitary measures as disguised barriers to trade; and
- providing a more secure and predictable trading environment in support of effective farm supply-management programs in Canada.

Services

The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) establishes for the first time international rules on the conduct of international trade in services, one of the fastest-growing sectors of the world economy.

The agreement includes an obligation not to grant any special trading advantages to one country over another or to discriminate against any country; all are on an equal basis and all share the benefits of any moves toward lower trade barriers. However, under the GATS, countries may take exemptions from this obligation for a limited number of services that would end, in principle, after 10 years.

The agreement includes the criteria for resolving trade disputes and for establishing a Services Council, which will be an integral part of the new MTO.

The GATS contains extensive commitments by signatories to open their markets to a broad range of services, including financial services, professional services (such as engineering, legal and architectural) and telecommunications, computer, transportation and tourism services. Further negotiations will continue over the next several years.

Canada's cultural industries will remain untouched by the Uruguay Round agreement.

Textiles and Apparel

A key objective of the Uruguay Round was to return the textiles and apparel sectors to the GATT under improved rules. The textiles and apparel sectors will gradually be brought under the rules of the GATT over a 10-year period.

To ensure the return of this sector to the GATT, each country will be required to integrate, in three stages, textile and apparel products accounting for 51 percent of the total volume of its 1990 textile and apparel imports during the transition period. The remaining products will be integrated after the transition period has ended.

During the transition period, each country can retain existing quotas. However, these quotas will be subject to increases during that time. In addition, Canadian textile and apparel producers will benefit from the protection of improved rules and disciplines governing unfair trading practices, fraud and circumvention.

Government Procurement

The agreement on government procurement commits signatories to this agreement to open to international competition government purchases at the federal level of approximately US\$125 billion. It also provides for further negotiations, with the potential to expand market opportunities by a further US\$175 billion through coverage of state and provincial governments and government enterprises. The agreement covers a wide range of goods and services, many of which are of export interest to Canadian manufacturers and providers of services.

The new agreement broadens opportunities for procurement at the federal level by adding new departments, agencies and enterprises, in addition to expanding coverage to include services and construction.

For the first time, the agreement has the potential to expand coverage to include departments, agencies and some enterprises at the state and provincial levels, subject in Canada to voluntary commitment by the provinces, to be confirmed over an 18-month period. The agreement also provides for the expansion of the number of members participating in the agreement. With these improvements, the value of the worldwide government procurement market being opened to Canadian manufacturers and suppliers could represent a tenfold increase in coverage over the existing GATT procurement agreement.

Technical Barriers to Trade

The agreement on technical barriers to trade has been strengthened in the Uruguay Round. The agreement seeks to ensure that technical regulations and standards and related testing and certification procedures do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade. This and other provisions in the agreement will ensure that Canadian exporters enjoy greater predictability in international markets.

However, the new agreement also recognizes that countries should not be prevented from taking measures necessary to protect human health or the environment or from attaining other legitimate goals.

Subsidies and Countervailing Duties

The Uruguay Round contains a clear set of rules on subsidies and countervailing duties (penalties imposed in retaliation for unfair subsidies) -- a major objective for Canada in the Uruguay Round. The agreement contains, for the first time, an internationally agreed definition of subsidy. Certain categories or types of subsidies, for example those for regional development, the environment, and research and development, will not be subject to retaliatory duties, provided that they are administered in a way that is consistent with the agreement. These disciplines will apply to federal and provincial governments equally.

The agreement also sets the subsidy threshold at 1 percent, which means that if the value of an imported product is found to contain a subsidy of less than 1 percent, the product will not be subject to a countervailing duty. Based on Canada's past experience with U.S. countervail action, this threshold will effectively exclude many Canadian subsidies at both the federal and provincial levels from U.S. retaliatory action. The Uruguay Round agreement strengthens the existing GATT safeguards regime by providing clearer rules governing the application of safeguard measures.

Anti-Dumping

Dumping is the sale of an imported commodity at a price lower than that at which it is sold within the exporting country.

The Uruguay Round agreement contains a series of modifications to existing anti-dumping practices under the GATT, covering such matters as who is entitled to file a complaint, a "sunset" clause limiting the duration of anti-dumping cases, and more transparent procedures for conducting anti-dumping investigations. These changes will provide modest benefits to Canadian exporters while preserving the right of Canadian industries to take action against injurious foreign trading practices.

For North American trade, Canada expects to improve on these anti-dumping provisions, as well as on subsidy/countervail measures, through working groups recently agreed to by Canada, the United States and Mexico.

Trade-Related Investment Measures

The agreement on trade-related investment measures deals with investment measures that have an adverse effect on trade and will benefit Canadian companies with operations in other countries. This agreement reaffirms that foreign governments cannot require enterprises to operate in a way that restricts or distorts trade as a condition of investment (for example, requiring them to use products of domestic origin in their production). Such measures must be eliminated within a defined time frame.

Trade-Related Intellectual Property

As one of the areas being brought into the GATT for the first time, the agreement on trade-related intellectual property contains the most comprehensive global agreement to date on intellectual property.

The Uruguay Round commits each government to protect and enforce intellectual property rights. The agreement includes a set of standards in the areas of copyright, trademarks, geographical indications, integrated circuit designs and trade secrets. It also allows for access to the dispute-settlement provisions under the MTO. Effective protection of intellectual property provides certainty for the export of Canadian high-technology products and artistic works and also creates a better investment climate in Canada for research and development facilities.

Dispute Settlement

The GATT rules on dispute resolution have been strengthened and their operation streamlined through the creation of an integrated dispute-settlement mechanism. Dispute resolutions will be accelerated, with a strict time limit established for conclusion of the process once it is under way. Other improvements to the rules will reduce the ability of any one member to block the adoption of a panel or appellate body report. Members also make a commitment to avoid using unilateral retaliation.

Multilateral Trade Organization

The Uruguay Round developed a separate agreement that will establish the MTO, an international body that will oversee and co-ordinate the GATT and all agreements concluded under the Uruguay Round. The MTO will be overseen by a Ministerial Conference at least every two years.

A General Council will be established to oversee the operation of the GATT and will include a Dispute Settlement Body and a Trade Policy Review Mechanism. The MTO will also co-ordinate the functioning of the Goods Council, the Services Council and the Intellectual Property Council.

The agreement enshrines the Trade Policy Review Mechanism, the multilateral surveillance system in operation since the 1988 Montreal Mid-Term Review of the Uruguay Round. The mechanism helps keep GATT members informed of changes in each other's trade policies and obliges members to explain those changes. Canadian trade policies have been reviewed twice and Canada has participated in the reviews of the policies of many of its trading partners.

This agreement also sets out proposals to increase the contribution of the GATT to achieving greater coherence in global economic policy making. This requires co-operation with international monetary and fiscal organizations, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The Environment

All countries participating in the Uruguay Round recognize the growing importance of the environment to global trade. The new agreements promote better use of resources, reduced incentives for farmers to overuse their lands and the pursuit of environmental goals through programs that do not distort trade.

Canada maintains its ability to take action to protect its environment from damage caused by domestic or imported products and to set standards in accordance with its domestic environmental priorities.

Agreement has been reached on the outlines of a work program that will be developed for adoption at the Ministerial Conference on the Uruguay Round in April 1994. The work program will focus on the relationship between trade and the environment.

Next Steps

On December 15, the GATT Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC), made up of heads of each delegation, endorsed the agreements embodying the results of the Uruguay Round. This means that chief negotiators agreed to submit the document to their respective governments for approval.

From December 1993 to April 1994, the TNC will supervise the finalization of the Uruguay Round text, including legal rectification and verification of schedules.

In mid-April 1994, at a Ministerial Meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco, representatives from each government will meet to adopt the Uruguay Round agreement, which will then be submitted to national governments for formal approval.

Parliament will then be asked to consider legislation needed to implement the Uruguay Round agreement in Canada. Consistent with the "single undertaking" agreed to by all participants at the beginning of the Round, Parliament will be asked to accept or reject the agreement in its entirety. Provincial governments may also have to modify certain laws and regulations in areas that are under their jurisdiction, particularly in the services sector.

July 1, 1995, is the proposed date of entry into force of the MTO, embodying the results of the negotiations.

The GATT and the NAFTA

The NAFTA, like the FTA, aims to reduce or eliminate most of the barriers to trade within the free trade area. Such free trade areas are allowed under the GATT and are consistent with the GATT's primary goal of trade liberalization. Canada's trade with non-NAFTA countries will continue to be governed by the GATT rules, and Canadian tariffs on goods imported from non-NAFTA countries will be those agreed to in the Uruguay Round.

While the Uruguay Round mirrors many of the key provisions of the FTA and the NAFTA, it also addresses some of the unfinished business of both those agreements, including rules on agricultural trade, intellectual property, definition of subsidy, and rules governing the use of dumping and countervailing duties.

If there were a trade dispute between NAFTA trading partners, and the dispute involved an alleged breach of the NAFTA, it would be resolved under the NAFTA dispute-settlement system; if it involved the country's GATT obligations, it would be resolved through the GATT system. If the dispute involved an alleged breach of both agreements, it could be resolved under either agreement, but not both.

NEWS RELEASE

No. 228

December 15, 1993



DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet announces the following appointments:

John Allen Fraser, PC, QC, currently Speaker of the House of Commons, as Ambassador for the Environment.

John R. Anderson, currently Chief of the Defence Staff, as Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council (NATO).

Raymond A.J. Chrétien, currently Ambassador to Belgium, as Ambassador to the United States of America.

Francis M. Filleul, currently Director General of Personnel Administration, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, as Ambassador to the Republic of Haiti.

Allan N. Lever, until recently Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, as Consul General in Chicago.

Donald McLennan, until recently Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Riyadh, as Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

John McNee, until recently with the Privy Council Office Foreign and Defence Policy Secretariat, as Ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic.

Jean Nadeau, until recently Program Administrator, Industrial Co-operation, Canadian International Development Agency, as High Commissioner to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Michel Perrault, until recently Director, East Asia Trade Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, as Ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

Anthony G. Vincent, until recently with the Bureau of Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, as Ambassador to the Republic of Peru.

Art Wright, until recently Vice-President, Multilateral Programs, Canadian International Development Agency, as High Commissioner to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

All of the above appointments are effective immediately except those of Mr. Chrétien and Mr. Fraser, which are effective January 1, 1994 and January 18, 1994 respectively, and that of Admiral Anderson, which will be effective in the new year.

Biographical information is attached.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

John Allen Fraser, PC, QC (LLB, University of British Columbia, 1954) was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1983. Mr. Fraser served as an Infantry Platoon Commander with the 27th Brigade (Germany) in 1953. In 1955, he was called to the bar and later joined the Vancouver law firm "Ladner Downs."

In 1972, Mr. Fraser was elected to the House of Commons representing Vancouver South and served as the Opposition spokesperson for the Environment and Labour. Mr. Fraser was re-elected in 1974, 1979, 1980, 1984 and again in 1988. From 1979 to 1980, he served as Minister of the Environment and Postmaster General. From 1980 until 1984, Mr. Fraser was the Opposition Spokesperson for Fisheries, Post Office and Solicitor General-related issues. In 1984, he became Minister of Fisheries and Oceans. On October 1, 1986, Mr. Fraser was elected as Speaker of the House of Commons and was re-elected in December 1988. He was the first Speaker elected by secret ballot cast by members of Parliament. His accomplishments as Speaker include the establishment of the Central and Eastern European Parliamentary Co-operation Program; the creation of the House of Commons Public Information Office; and the establishment of the House of Commons environmental program, Greening the Hill. In 1986 he established a House of Commons Task Force on the Disabled and Handicapped to ensure access and employment opportunities on Parliament Hill for the disadvantaged. He hosted the National Parliamentary Forum on the Status of Disabled Persons in 1988 and a parliamentary forum on the economic integration of Canadians with disabilities entitled "Profitable Choices for Everyone" in 1992. He also commissioned the recent publication *The House of Commons at Work*.

Over the years, Mr. Fraser has demonstrated a profound commitment to and has been active in promoting environmental causes. He has been the recipient of a variety of national awards for his valuable contributions and tireless efforts in the area of sustainable development. These include, among others, the Fred M. Packard International Parks Merit Award for his role in the preservation of South Moresby (Gwaii Haanas); the Lou Duffley Atlantic Salmon Conservation Award from the New Brunswick Council of the Atlantic Salmon Federation; the Roland Michener Conservation Award from the Canadian Wildlife Federation; the Richard Beatty Mellon Award from the Air Pollution Control Association of North America; and most recently he received a special award from the Canadian Nature Federation for his help and support. In October 1982, he was made a Life Member of the Izaak Walton League of America for his work on the environment and acid rain.

In recognition of his life-long concern for the environment and for being a founder and patron of the Canada-China Child Health Foundation, Mr. Fraser received an Honorary professorship from the Beijing Medical University (China) in 1992. Mr. Fraser has held a number of directorships and is a Patron and Honorary Patron of, among others, the Environmental Law Centre, the

Vancouver Maritime Museum and the Kidney Foundation of Canada. He is the Honorary Chairman of the Board of Leadership for the Canada Prize for Earth and Environmental Sciences and is a Trustee of the Canadian Wildlife Foundation. Mr. Fraser was Official Chairman of the International Advisory Board to Globe '90 and Globe '92, an Environment and Industry Conference in Vancouver. As such, he addressed the International Chamber of Commerce Environment Conference in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro, prior to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. In 1992, Mr. Fraser served as official Chairman of the National Forest Congress, the Speaker's Forum on Canadian Wildlands, and the Eco-Ed Conference of the World Congress for Education and Communication on Environment and Development. Mr. Fraser is married to Catherine Rose Fraser (née Findlay), and they have three daughters. He replaces Mr. Arthur Campeau.

John R. Anderson (BSc, University of British Columbia; Canadian Forces Command and Staff College) joined the Armed Forces in 1959 as an ROTP cadet. From 1963 to 1975, he held various officer positions in the Canadian Armed Forces. From 1975 to 1978, he attended the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College and went on to become Senior Staff Officer (Operations) at National Defence. In 1978, Admiral Anderson became the Commanding Officer of HMCS *Restigouche*, and from 1982 to 1983 he served as Commander of the First Destroyer Squadron (Halifax). From 1983 to 1986, Admiral Anderson was Director, Maritime Requirements, National Defence. This was followed by language training. From 1986 to 1987, he was Director General and later Chief, Maritime Doctrine and Operations; from 1987 to 1991, he was Chief, Nuclear Submarine Acquisition, then Chief, Maritime Doctrine and Operations, National Defence. In 1991, he became Commander of the Maritime Command (Halifax). He was named Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff in 1992, and in January 1993 Admiral Anderson became Chief of the Defence Staff. He replaces Mr. James K. Bartleman.

Raymond A.J. Chrétien (BA, Joliette Seminary, 1962; LLL, Université Laval, 1965; admitted to the Quebec Bar in 1966) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1966. He has served abroad in New York, Beirut, Paris and as Ambassador in Kinshasa from 1978 to 1981 and in Mexico from 1985 to 1988. In Ottawa, he served as Director, Industry, Investment and Competition Policy Division, as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Manufacturing Industries, Technology and Transport Bureau, and as Inspector General of the Department from 1983 to 1985. From 1988 to 1991, Mr. Chrétien was the Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Since 1991, Mr. Chrétien has been the Ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium. He is married to Kay Rousseau, and they have two children. He replaces General A. John G.A. de Chastelain.

Francis M. Filleul (BA, University of British Columbia, 1957; BA, Oxford University, 1959; Diploma, Sorbonne, 1962; École nationale d'administration, Paris, 1969) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1962. He served abroad in Ankara, Dakar, Rio de

Janeiro, Brasilia and New York. From 1982 to 1986, he served as Ambassador to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Panama, and from 1989 to 1992, as Ambassador to Ethiopia, the Sudan and Djibouti. In Ottawa, he has held the positions of Director, Public Relations, from 1976 to 1977; Director of the Press Office and Official Spokesman from 1981 to 1982; and Senior Advisor, Federal/Provincial Relations from 1986 to 1989. Since 1992, Mr. Filleul has been Director General of Personnel Administration. He is married to Adela Elizabet Rodriguez, and they have two daughters. He replaces Bernard Dussault.

Allan N. Lever (Educated in Port Colborne and at Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto). Mr. Lever joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in 1972. He worked as Project Manager and subsequently Senior Project Manager, Office of Export Programs and Services, from 1973 to 1976, and as Senior Departmental Assistant to the Minister from 1976 to 1977. From 1977 to 1979, he was Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs; from 1979 to 1983, he was Director, Interchange Canada and International Programs with the Public Service Commission of Canada; and from 1985 to 1989, he was Director, Western Europe Trade, Investment and Technology Division. He served abroad as Minister-Counsellor (Public Affairs) in London from 1983 to 1985 and as Ambassador to Saudi Arabia from 1989 to 1993. He is married to Nora Starr (née Hazelwood), and they have three sons and one daughter. Mr. Lever replaces Mr. Douglas Valentine.

Donald McLennan (BSc Honours [Physics and Mathematics], Université Laval, 1968; MBA [Accounting], University of Alberta, 1970) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1970 and served abroad in Hong Kong, Belgrade and Lagos. He also served in Berne, from 1982 to 1986, as Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul; in London, from 1986 to 1990, as Counsellor (Commercial); and from 1990 to 1993, as Minister-Counsellor (Commercial) in Riyadh. In Ottawa, Mr. McLennan served with the International Programs Division of the Department of Finance. He and his wife Judy (née Richards) have three children. He replaces Mr. Paul Dingledine.

John McNee (BA Honours [History and English], Glendon College, York University, 1973; Canada Scholar at Cambridge, 1973 to 1975; MA [History], Peterhouse, Cambridge University, 1975) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1978 and served abroad on various assignments in Europe and the Middle East. In Ottawa, Mr. McNee has served with the Prime Minister's Task Force on International Peace and Security and, from 1984 to 1986, with the Office of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. He has worked in the areas of policy planning and development and in the United States Transboundary Division. Most recently, he served with the Privy Council Office in the Foreign and Defence Policy Secretariat. He is married to Susan Lauder, and they have two children. He replaces Mr. Martin Collacott.

Jean Nadeau (CPDCET, Paris, 1979 to 1980; Université de Montréal, 1962 to 1966) joined the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in 1972 and served abroad in Dakar, Bamako, Bridgetown and Paris. From 1987 to 1988, he served as Chargé d'affaires in Conakry and, from 1988 to 1991, as Ambassador to Gabon. In Ottawa, at CIDA Headquarters, he has held the positions of Program Director for Haiti; Senior Program Officer, International Financial Institutions; and Program Administrator (East Africa and the Middle East), Industrial Co-operation. Mr. Nadeau is married to Marie-Ange Godin, and they have two children. He replaces Ms. Dilys Buckley-Jones.

Michel Perrault (BA, Collèges Ste-Marie et Brébeuf, 1962; BSc [Economics], Université de Montréal, 1965; MA studies, University of Toronto, 1970) joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1971 and served abroad in Bonn, Caracas, Buenos Aires, Brussels and Paris. In Ottawa, Mr. Perrault worked with Enterprise Canada '77 and held the positions of Deputy Director, Federal-Provincial Relations, Special Assistant in the Office of the Minister for International Trade and, most recently, Director, East Asia Trade. He and his wife Suzanne have three children. He replaces Mr. Marc C. Lemieux.

Anthony G. Vincent (BA, University of Minnesota, 1966) joined the Department of External Affairs in 1969. He served abroad in The Hague and New Delhi and, from 1985 to 1988, as High Commissioner to Bangladesh and Ambassador to Burma. In Ottawa, from 1980 to 1985, Mr. Vincent was Deputy Director and subsequently Director, South and Southeast Asia Relations Division, and from 1988 to 1990, he was Director of the Security Division. From 1990 to 1992 he held the position of Senior Advisor for Security and Counter-terrorism. Since 1992, Mr. Vincent has undertaken special assignments with the Bureau of Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe. He is married to Lucie Houle, and they have one daughter, Alexandra. Mr. Vincent replaces Mr. James Leach.

Art Wright (BA [Political Science], St. Francis Xavier University, 1960; MA [Public Administration], Carleton University, 1962) joined the Department of Finance in 1960 and the Department of External Affairs in 1962 and served abroad in Lagos, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Dar-es-Salaam and New Delhi. From 1979 to 1982, he was High Commissioner to Bangladesh and Ambassador to Burma, and from 1987 to 1990 he was High Commissioner to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. In Ottawa, Mr. Wright has held the positions of Vice-President, Asia Branch, CIDA, and, most recently, Vice-President, Multilateral Programs, CIDA. He is married to Sylvia Bews-Wright. He replaces Mr. Charles Bassett.



news release

Date **December 16, 1993**

No. 229

For release

OUELLET LAUDS ANGLO-IRISH DECLARATION

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today welcomed the Joint Declaration on Northern Ireland issued in London on December 15 by Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom, and Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland.

"Prime ministers Major and Reynolds have taken an important step forward in their efforts to achieve peace, stability and reconciliation in Ireland. I hope that those who have pursued their objectives through violence will now have the wisdom to seize this opportunity to reconcile their differences peacefully," Mr. Ouellet said.

The principles contained in the joint declaration respect the rights, beliefs and values of both communities in Ireland, and accept the need to proceed with the consent of the people of Northern Ireland. Mr. Ouellet underlined that Canada has long supported efforts to achieve peace in Northern Ireland. For example, Canada has provided financial support to the International Fund for Ireland, established by the British and Irish governments to encourage dialogue and reconciliation between unionists and nationalists.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
(613) 995-1874





news release

Date **December 17, 1993**

No. 230

For release

CANADA AND RUSSIA TO ESTABLISH MODEL FOREST PROJECT



Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet and Natural Resources Minister Anne McLellan today announced that Russia and Canada will work together to establish a model forest in Russia. Russia is the second partner in the International Model Forests Program.

Gaining interest worldwide, Canada's International Model Forests Program -- a \$10-million initiative -- is based on the success of the Canadian model forest network. Its purpose is to promote among developed and developing countries the sharing of concepts and technology related to the implementation of sustainable forest management and pave the way for additional partnerships.

"Canada welcomes the opportunity to have Russia as its partner in the International Model Forests Program. Co-operation between countries on difficult sustainable development issues is the key to their resolution. I am certain that this program will be a successful example that we can bring to the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) when it reviews international forests issues in 1995," Mr. Ouellet said.

"Together, Canada and Russia account for almost 35 percent of the world's forests. It is essential that we share our knowledge and expertise to co-operate and preserve the world's forests for future generations. The International Model Forests Program enables nations to work together toward this important goal," Ms. McLellan said.

A Russian delegation, headed by the Chairman of the Russian Federal Forest Service, is visiting Canada this week to view several Canadian model forest sites. The delegation is developing a proposal for the Russian site, to be located in the eastern Siberian territory of Khabarovsk, approximately 500 km north of Vladivostock.

The establishment of a Russian model forest highlights international co-operative efforts to develop sustainable forest management practices on a global scale for the protection of the world's forests.

A backgrounder on the International Model Forests Program is attached.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
(613) 995-1874

or

David Brand
Natural Resources Canada
(819) 997-1107

Backgrounder

THE INTERNATIONAL MODEL FORESTS PROGRAM

The International Model Forests Program was announced by Canada at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. The first stage of the program is the establishment of model forests in three countries, building on Canada's domestic Model Forests Program now being implemented. Total funding of \$10 million, or approximately \$3.3 million for each of the three international partners, is provided by the Green Plan International Partnerships Fund administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

A model forest is a working forest managed on sound environmental principles by a partnership of government, industry, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and Indigenous and community groups. The forest may be used for a variety of purposes, including timber production, conservation, wildlife habitat and ecotourism. In balancing these and other activities, model forest sites demonstrate sustainable forest management in action by meeting both economic and environmental goals.

The International Model Forests Program supports key Canadian foreign policy objectives. It fulfils a number of commitments made in Rio de Janeiro as part of Agenda 21, including the provision of new and additional financial resources and the promotion of technology transfer. The program also addresses a fundamental obstacle to progress toward a Global Forests Convention: the absence of a clearly understood definition of sustainable forest management. The program does not promote any one definition; rather, it proposes criteria such as multiple forest values (i.e. protection of wildlife, habitat, watershed protection, cultural values, harvesting, etc.) and the need to develop local solutions through participatory decision making involving government, industry, NGOs, community and Indigenous groups.

The long-term objective of the International Model Forests Program is for nations to arrive together at a better understanding of sustainable forest management through international co-operation, both in building working-scale projects and in maintaining an interactive network among all participants.

Russia is the second of three participants in the International Model Forests Program. Mexico was the first country to accept the Canadian invitation, and two sites are being established in that country. The third partner has not yet been confirmed.

The Gassinskoe Model Forest in Russia

The Gassinskoe model forest in Russia's Khabarovsk Territory will include over 270,000 hectares of forest land, primarily consisting of pine and broad-leaved trees. Partners in the model forest include the Forest Service of the Khabarovsk Territory, an Association of Indigenous Peoples and the Gassinskoe forest farm. Activities within the forest include timber production and the harvesting of a variety of nuts and berries. The model forest will focus on the development of better integrated forest management and a more effectively managed infrastructure to develop and support forest activities.

The main objectives of the Gassinskoe Model Forest Project will be:

1. sustainable forest management and use;
2. integrated management of all forest resources and their processing into finished products;
3. protection of forests from fires and pests;
4. establishment of plantations of Korean pine, Manchurian nut, Manchurian ash, and Ayan spruce through rehabilitation of low-value forests;
5. adoption of methods of integrated resources management that meet world standards; and
6. recognition of the traditional rights of Aboriginal populations in all forest management activities.

Canada's Model Forest Network

The development of Canada's network of model forests is the core of the Partnership for Sustainable Development of Forests, the major forestry component of the Green Plan, the federal government's comprehensive environmental action plan.

The Model Forests Program establishes a network of large-scale projects that represent the major forest regions of Canada. The network also represents a variety of values, such as wildlife, biodiversity, watersheds and fisheries, in addition to the traditional value of fibre supply. The network is intended to demonstrate, on a working scale, how to manage forest ecosystems within the context of sustainable development.



news release

Date **December 17, 1993**

No. 231

For release



QUELLET DEPLORES POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today deplored the resurgence of political violence in El Salvador.

"Although much progress has been made since the end of the civil war last December, the increase in violence in El Salvador could jeopardize the peace process and preparations for the March 1994 elections," said Mr. Ouellet.

Since October, several officials of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and members of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) have been murdered. On December 9, José Mario Lopez, a member of the FMLN's collective leadership, was assassinated in San Salvador.

Mr. Ouellet emphasized that those responsible for these crimes must be brought to justice. Two commissions of inquiry have been established in El Salvador. A government commission, assisted by outside investigators, is examining some of the recent killings. An independent commission will investigate political violence perpetrated by illegal armed groups since the signing of the peace accords in January 1992.

Christine Stewart, Secretary of State, Latin American and Africa, reaffirmed Canada's support for the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) during her visit to the United Nations in New York earlier this week. The Mission monitors the implementation of the peace accords, respect for human rights and electoral preparations.

Canada has contributed approximately \$240,000 to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for training and equipping election officials, and to Salvadoran non-governmental organizations to promote electoral participation.

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(613) 995-1874



news release

Date **December 17, 1993**

No. 232

For release

MACLAREN WELCOMES PANEL'S RULING ON SOFTWOOD LUMBER

The Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, welcomed today's ruling by a Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement (FTA) binational panel in the long-standing dispute over Canadian softwood lumber exports to the United States.

"The panel result is an important victory which reaffirms the Canadian position that there is no valid basis for the countervailing duty on softwood lumber from Canada," Mr. MacLaren stated. "We fully expect the United States to implement the recommendations of the panel and remove countervailing duties promptly."

The panel ruled that the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), under U.S. trade law, should not have found a countervailable subsidy on either provincial stumpage programs or British Columbia's log export restrictions. The DOC will now have 20 days, until January 6, 1994, to act upon today's panel ruling. The results of the panel's review are binding on the United States.

This is the second ruling by this panel, reviewing the DOC's subsidy determination that provincial stumpage programs and British Columbia's log export restrictions confer a countervailable subsidy of 6.51 percent. On May 6, 1993, the panel unanimously instructed the DOC to re-examine its determination on virtually every major issue in the case. On September 17, the DOC reaffirmed its original finding, concluding that provincial stumpage programs and British Columbia's log export measures do confer a countervailable subsidy. In today's ruling, the Subsidy Panel found no basis under U.S. trade law for the U.S. decision to impose a duty on imports of Canadian softwood lumber.

This ruling is very important to the Canadian lumber industry. Canadian lumber exports to the United States exceeded \$4 billion in 1992, accounting for roughly 54 percent of Canada's total lumber production. The value of Canadian lumber shipments to the United States is expected to reach roughly \$6 billion in 1993.

While the duty will remain at the current rate of 6.51 percent for the time being, today's ruling should lead to the eventual

refund of more than \$500 million in duties paid to date by Canadian lumber producers.

"Canada's success in appealing the U.S. action is due in large part to strong co-operation between the federal government, provincial governments and the industry in defending Canada's trade interests in the United States," said Mr. MacLaren. "All parties concerned worked together in overturning the U.S. decision. I am very pleased with the results of this combined effort."

"This ruling should convince the United States to finally bring this case to a close," said Mr. MacLaren. "This is a long and costly process for the Canadian lumber industry, and further emphasizes the importance of the achievements in the Subsidies Code of the Uruguay Round. Moreover, it underscores the importance of the recent announcement by the Prime Minister to establish North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Working Groups on trade remedy rules."

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

Media Relations Office
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
(613) 995-1874

Backgrounder

SOFTWOOD LUMBER

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

For the past 40 years, the United States has consumed more softwood lumber than it has produced. Canada has been an important and dependable supplier of quality lumber products. As a result of the U.S. need to import softwood lumber, Canada has had a relatively constant share of the U.S. market over the last 10 years.

Softwood lumber has been the subject of a difficult trade dispute for Canada and the United States for over a decade.

In 1982-83, the United States conducted its first countervailing duty (CVD) investigation of softwood lumber from Canada and concluded that Canadian programs did not confer a countervailable subsidy to lumber producers.

In May 1986, the United States initiated its second CVD investigation of softwood lumber from Canada. The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) reversed itself in October 1986, making a preliminary determination that Canadian programs did confer a countervailable subsidy of 15 percent on lumber producers. To resolve this contentious trade dispute, Canada and the United States entered into the Softwood Lumber Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Under the MOU, Canada agreed to collect an export charge of 15 percent on the value of softwood lumber exported to the United States. In return, the U.S. industry agreed to withdraw its CVD petition and the United States terminated the investigation.

The MOU provided for elimination or reduction of the export charge as a result of changes in provincial forest-management regimes, particularly stumpage programs, and other forest-management charges. As a result of subsequent amendments to the MOU:

- Atlantic Canada was exempted from payment of the export charge;
- the export charge was reduced to 0 percent for exports of British Columbia lumber; and
- the export charge had gradually been reduced for exports of Quebec lumber, to a rate of 3.1 percent by late 1991.

In addition, Alberta and Ontario made various changes in their forest-management regimes that would almost certainly have

reduced the rate of export charge for these provinces. The MOU had not yet been amended to reflect these changes before it was terminated.

On September 3, 1991, the Government of Canada informed the Government of the United States of its intention to terminate the 1986 Softwood Lumber MOU effective October 4, 1991. The MOU specifically provided for its termination on 30 days' notice. Before taking this action, Canada used the U.S. government's own Timber Sales Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS) accounting system to compare government forestry costs and revenues in the four major timber-producing provinces. The analysis showed that each province obtained revenues far in excess of its allocated forestry costs. The Canadian government had concluded that circumstances had materially changed from 1986, that there was no subsidy of softwood lumber production in Canada, and that the MOU no longer served any purpose.

The United States government responded to Canada's termination of the MOU by self-initiating a CVD investigation on October 31, 1991, the third CVD investigation of softwood lumber in 10 years. The United States also imposed an interim bonding requirement on imports of lumber from Canada under Section 301 of the U.S Trade Act of 1930. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland were specifically excluded from the interim bonding requirement and CVD investigation.

Under U.S. trade remedy law, four decisions must be taken by two separate government agencies before a final countervailing duty can be imposed: a preliminary determination of injury (i.e. that subsidized imports have caused material injury to the U.S. industry) by the United States International Trade Commission (ITC); a preliminary determination of subsidy by the DOC; a final determination of subsidy by the DOC; and a final determination of injury by the ITC.

The Section 301 interim bonding requirement was ended on March 12, 1992, when the United States made a preliminary determination of subsidy in the CVD investigation. On July 13, 1992, the United States completed its investigation and imposed a countervailing duty of 6.51 percent on imports of softwood lumber from Canada. The Government of Canada, the provinces and the Canadian industry appealed the duty action to binding binational panel review under Chapter 19 of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA). As well, Canada challenged the U.S. Section 301 action and the initiation of the CVD investigation before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

THE CANADIAN LUMBER INDUSTRY

The forest industry is one of Canada's most important industries. It employed almost 300 000 people in 1992 and contributed \$17.5 billion to Canada's gross domestic product in 1991. As an earner of export dollars, the forest industry is Canada's most important industrial sector. About 350 communities across Canada

are dependent on the forest sector as their primary source of employment.

The softwood lumber industry is a significant component of the Canadian forest industry. The softwood lumber industry accounted for 19 percent of employment in the forestry sector in 1990. Canada is one of the largest producers of softwood lumber in the world. In 1991, Canada accounted for 16 percent of total world softwood lumber production, following only the United States (at 24 percent) and the former Soviet Union (at 19 percent). Within Canada, British Columbia is the principal producer of softwood lumber, accounting for 61 percent (by volume) of production in 1991. The next largest producer was Quebec, accounting for 17 percent of production by volume.

In 1991, Canada exported more softwood lumber than any other country, accounting for 36 percent (by value) of total world exports. The principal destination for these exports is the United States. In 1992, Canada exported over 13 billion board feet of softwood lumber to the United States, valued at approximately \$4.2 billion. The value of exports in 1993 is expected to approach \$6 billion.

NORTH AMERICAN LUMBER PRICES AND DEMAND

Western spruce-pine-fir two-by-four prices peaked at a record US\$475 per thousand board feet (MBF) in mid-March 1993, double the 1992 average price of US\$231 and 80 percent greater than the previous peak of US\$262 per MBF in 1979.

The sharp increase in lumber prices reflected the anticipated timber supply reductions in the U.S. Pacific Northwest, along with a forecasted increase in housing starts in the United States. While the anticipated timber shortage in the Pacific Northwest has become a reality, mills in the southern U.S. and eastern Canada have been able to boost production to make up for losses in production elsewhere.

Between March and June 1993, lumber prices dropped significantly. Since June 1993, however, prices have recovered. The October 1993 average price for softwood lumber was US\$389 per MBF, an increase of 24 percent over the previous month. This reflects a strengthening in U.S. demand. Housing starts seem to have finally responded to relatively low interest rates. Housing starts in the United States increased by 7.8 percent in August and a further 2.7 percent in September. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of new starts in September was the highest it has been since February 1990.

Canadian companies took advantage of the increased demand for lumber. Overall, lumber exports to the United States in 1992 increased by 14 percent over 1991. The market has remained relatively strong for much of 1993, and this trend is expected to continue into 1994. The U.S. Administration's plan to resolve the Pacific Northwest timber supply problems has been announced.

There will be significant reductions in timber sales from this region. The U.S. Forest Service announced on July 16, 1993, that annual federal timber sales in the region must be limited to between 200 million and 1.7 billion board feet over the next two decades to protect threatened species. In addition, the allowable cut in some major British Columbia timber management areas has already been decreased, with further reductions expected in coming years.

THE COUNTERVAILING DUTY INVESTIGATION

During the countervailing duty investigation, the DOC investigated provincial stumpage programs and Canadian log export control measures.

An affirmative preliminary determination of injury was made on December 12, 1991, by the United States International Trade Commission (ITC).

On March 5, 1992, the DOC announced its affirmative preliminary determination that stumpage programs and log export restrictions in British Columbia conferred subsidies to softwood lumber exported to the United States at a national rate of 14.48 percent ad valorem (stumpage at 6.25 percent + log export controls at 8.23 percent). Effective March 12, 1992, importers of softwood lumber from Canada were required to make cash deposits or post bonds of 14.48 percent on the value of the imported merchandise.

In its final affirmative determination on May 15, 1992, the DOC confirmed its March 5, 1992 decision that Canada's provincial stumpage mechanisms, and log export restrictions in British Columbia provided countervailable subsidies to softwood lumber imported from Canada. The overall country-wide subsidy rate was reduced to 6.51 percent ad valorem (stumpage at 2.91 percent + log export controls at 3.60 percent). The DOC also excluded 15 companies from the investigation.

On May 28, 1992, the Government of Canada, the provincial governments and the Canadian industry appealed the final determination of subsidy to a binding binational review panel under Chapter 19 of the FTA. The panel reported its findings on May 6, 1993, unanimously instructing the DOC to re-examine its determinations on virtually all of the key issues in the case, reflecting in large part the arguments made by the Canadian government, provincial governments and industry.

On September 17, 1993, the DOC responded to the FTA panel with a new subsidy determination, reaffirming its original conclusion. The new determination, in fact, sought to increase the subsidy rate. The panel reviewed the DOC's conclusions and made its second ruling on December 17, 1993, to make .

On June 25, 1992, the United States ITC, in a four-to-two vote, determined that subsidized imports of Canadian lumber materially injured U.S. lumber producers. This was the last of four

decisions in the United States CVD investigation. On July 24, 1992, the Government of Canada, the affected provinces and the Canadian industry appealed the final determination of injury to a binding binational review panel under Chapter 19 of the FTA. This panel reported its findings on July 26, 1993, ruling that the United States did not possess sufficient evidence to conclude that imports of lumber from Canada injured the U.S. industry.

FTA SUBSIDY PANEL

On May 6, 1993, the FTA Subsidy Panel referred virtually every major issue from the DOC original subsidy determination back to the Department for further review. On September 17, 1993, the DOC reaffirmed its original conclusion that provincial stumpage programs and British Columbia's log export restrictions conferred a countervailable subsidy. The DOC concluded that the subsidy had increased from the original level of 6.51 percent to a rate of 11.54 percent.

The FTA Subsidy Panel has reviewed the September 17 DOC determination, and made its second decision on December 17, 1993.

FTA INJURY PANEL

On July 26, 1993, the FTA Injury Panel concluded that the ITC did not possess sufficient evidence on the record of the investigation to conclude that the alleged subsidized imports of softwood lumber from Canada were injuring the U.S. domestic lumber industry. In response to the panel, the ITC reconsidered the information and again concluded, on October 25, 1993, that the U.S. lumber industry was injured by imports of Canadian lumber. The FTA Injury Panel has until January 24, 1994 to make its next decision.

GATT SUBSIDIES CODE PANEL

A GATT Subsidies Code Panel was established in December 1991 at Canada's request to determine whether the U.S. actions were consistent with U.S. international trade obligations. The panel found that the United States had violated its obligations when it imposed the Section 301 interim bonding requirements, but that the United States possessed sufficient evidence to initiate the CVD investigation. The panel report was adopted by the GATT Subsidies Code Committee on October 27, 1993. The United States has an obligation to implement the panel's instructions to terminate the Section 301 interim bonding requirement, refund any cash deposits and cancel any bonds resulting from the Section 301 action.

CHRONOLOGY

SOFTWOOD LUMBER

1982-83

The United States conducts the first countervailing duty investigation of softwood lumber from Canada. The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) concludes that Canadian programs do not confer subsidies to Canadian lumber producers.

1986

The United States conducts the second countervailing duty investigation of softwood lumber from Canada. The DOC reverses itself and concludes that provincial stumpage programs confer subsidies of 15 percent to Canadian lumber producers.

December 30

Canada and the United States resolve the bitter and highly political trade dispute by entering into the Softwood Lumber Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Canada agrees to impose an export charge of 15 percent on softwood lumber exports to the United States in return for the U.S. industry withdrawing its countervailing duty petition and the U.S. government terminating the investigation.

1987-91

The MOU is amended on several occasions to exempt the Atlantic Provinces from the Canadian export charge and to reduce the export charge for British Columbia and Quebec as a result of replacement measures implemented by the provinces.

1991

September 3

The Government of Canada serves a Diplomatic Note on the Government of the United States, advising of Canada's intent to terminate the 1986 Softwood Lumber Memorandum of Understanding, effective October 4, 1991.

October 4

Canada terminates the Softwood Lumber Memorandum of Understanding.

The United States announces its intention to self-initiate the third countervailing duty investigation and to impose an interim bonding requirement on imports of Canadian softwood lumber.

October 31

The DOC self-initiates the third countervailing duty investigation.

December 16

The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) makes affirmative preliminary determination of injury.

At Canada's request, the Subsidies Code Committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) establishes a panel to examine whether the U.S. imposition of interim bonding measures and the self-initiation of the countervailing duty investigation violated U.S. trade obligations.

1992

- March 5 The DOC makes the preliminary determination of subsidy -- 14.48 percent.
- May 28 The DOC makes the final determination of subsidy -- 6.51 percent.
- The Government of Canada, provincial governments and Canadian industry appeal the final subsidy determination to binding binational panel review under Chapter 19 of the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement (FTA).
- June 25 The ITC makes a final determination of injury -- affirmative material injury.
- July 24 The Government of Canada, provincial governments and Canadian industry appeal the final injury determination to binding binational panel review under FTA Chapter 19.

1993

- February 19 The GATT Subsidies Code Panel distributes final report to the Subsidies Code Committee. The panel concludes that the United States violated its trade obligations when it used Section 301 of the Trade Act to impose the bonding requirement, but that it possessed sufficient evidence to initiate the countervailing duty investigation.
- May 6 The FTA Chapter 19 Subsidy Panel reports its findings, instructing the DOC to re-examine its original determination on each of the major issues.
- July 26 The FTA Chapter 19 Injury Panel reports its findings, concluding that the ITC's determination of material injury was not supported by substantial evidence on the record.
- September 17 The DOC makes a new subsidy determination on remand as a result of review by the FTA Chapter 19 Subsidy Panel.

October 18 The ITC conducts a vote on injury as a result of the FTA Chapter 19 Injury Panel July 26 decision.

October 25 The ITC submits a new injury determination on remand to the FTA Chapter 19 Injury Panel.

October 27 The GATT Subsidies Code Committee formally adopts the panel report concerning the U.S. use of Section 301 of the Trade Act to impose an interim bonding requirement in October 1991 and self-initiation of the countervailing duty investigation.

December 17 The FTA Chapter 19 Subsidy Panel makes its decision on DOC determination on remand.

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January 6 The DOC makes a new subsidy determination on remand as a result of review by the FTA Chapter 19 Subsidy Panel.

January 24 The FTA Chapter 19 Injury Panel makes its decision on ITC determination on remand.



news release

Date **December 20, 1993**

No. 233

For release

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE SOCIÉTÉ DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DESJARDINS COLLABORATE ON A PROJECT IN RUSSIA

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced a contribution of \$2.5 million to the Société de développement international Desjardins (SDID) for the development of a legal and regulatory framework and a network of 20 agricultural credit unions throughout rural Russia. The project will be implemented by the SDID in collaboration with the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Russian Committee for Credit Union Development.

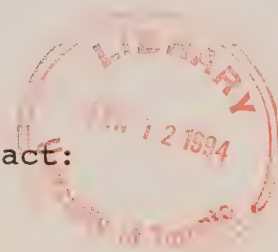
"I am delighted that the SDID is involved in this project. The SDID is the ideal Canadian partner, given their expertise in establishing agricultural credit unions in Canada," said Mr. Ouellet.

The Minister underlined the leading role that Canada wants to play in supporting political and economic reform in Russia. The project is part of a five-year, \$150 million technical-assistance program for Russia. Program objectives are to promote the transition to a market-based economy, to support democratic development and to increase Canadian trade and investment. The program focusses on training, institution building and policy advice in sectors deemed critical to political and economic reform.

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For further information, media representatives may contact:

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news release

Date **December 22, 1993**

No. 234

For release

CANADA CONDEMNS INTRANSIGENCE OF HAITI'S MILITARY COMMAND

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today condemned the refusal by Haitian military leader Lieutenant-General Cédras to meet a senior military/civilian delegation from Canada, France, the United States and Venezuela. Canada was represented by Rear Admiral Kenneth J. Summers and Canada's Chargé d'affaires in Haiti, Louis Robert Daigle.

"The General's refusal to meet the mission demonstrates once again that the Haitian military is clearly responsible for the continuation of the Haitian crisis. It is the military that reneged on commitments made under the Governors Island Agreement and they must take the blame for the situation that has led to the imposition of sanctions," Mr. Ouellet said.

The mission -- representing the group known as the Friends of the United Nations Secretary-General on Haiti -- was to have delivered a strongly worded message conveying the unanimous views of the four countries as well as the Special Envoy of the Secretaries General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

The aide-memoire that was to have been presented to Cédras by the mission today in Port-au-Prince was left with his staff instead. The document outlines clearly what actions must be undertaken by the military before sanctions will be lifted. A second aide-memoire was presented in Washington to exiled Haitian leader, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. Texts of both are attached.

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AIDE MEMOIRE

The international community remains steadfast in its determination to see the return of constitutional government and the return of the democratically elected President to Haiti. To this end, the Organization of American States, the United Nations, and the four countries represented here have undertaken extraordinary diplomatic efforts and unprecedented economic sanctions. In order to minimize human suffering and to ensure that the sanctions are sustainable, they have put in place a major program of humanitarian assistance. To provide a positive incentive to bring about the result we seek, they have put in place a massive prospective package of reconstruction and development assistance.

As a result of these efforts, the Haitian military was brought to the bargaining table last summer, and the Governors Island Agreement was signed. The Friends of the Secretary General remain committed to the Governors Island process for bringing about the goals we seek of the return of constitutional government and of President Aristide to Haiti.

Primary responsibility for the delay in implementation of the Governors Island Agreement lies with the Haitian military leadership. The Friends have made clear in their Statement of Conclusions following their meeting in Paris December 13-14 that the sanctions should remain in place until the military has taken the steps within its competence to comply with all of its obligations under the Agreement. They have also made clear their view that the Security Council of the United Nations should consider additional sanctions measures should the military fail to comply with its obligations. A high-level mission of the Friends will be presenting their position in this regard to the military leadership tomorrow in Port au Prince.

While the military bears primary responsibility for the current situation, it is also the case that successful completion of some of the steps provided for in the Governors Island Agreement requires the active cooperation of parties other than the Haitian military authorities. It is the task of the Haitian parties to work out the procedures and political arrangements required to bring about compliance by both sides with their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement and the broader objective of national reconciliation it envisions. For example, some steps require the active cooperation of the executive and the military, such as the international cooperation with respect to the police and military envisioned in paragraph 5(c) of the Governors Island Agreement, and the establishment of appropriate security arrangements. Moreover, both the President and the Parliament have essential roles to play in (a) the enactment of the legislation called for in the Agreement (notably laws on the creation of a new police force and on amnesty); (b) the nomination and confirmation of a new Commander in Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces in accordance with Constitutional processes; (c) the nomination and confirmation of a new Chief of Police in accordance with Constitutional processes. Similarly, the nomination and confirmation of a new Prime Minister and the approval of his program of government require action by both the President and the Parliament.

Inasmuch as no political party has a majority in both chambers of the Haitian Parliament, it is incumbent upon the President to assemble a sufficient majority among the democratically elected members of the Haitian Parliament to pass the laws and nominations needed to bring about implementation of the Governors Island Agreement. While the Friends

reject any political role for the armed forces in a new government, they consider the need to establish coalition majorities among democratic elements in a parliamentary system to constitute an essential aspect of constitutional democracy and not an illegitimate form of "power sharing."

The Friends see much merit in the concept of a package approach which would bring about the implementation of the remaining steps of the Governors Island Accord in which arrangements could be made and implemented in large part simultaneously. This approach both would bring about the rapid progress in implementation sought by the international community and the Haitian people, and would address the expressed reluctance of each of the Haitian parties to proceed with carrying out its obligations until the other party has fulfilled its own.

The Friends urge the Haitian President to consider support for a conclave to be held under the auspices of the Special Envoy of the Secretaries General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States at a time and place to be determined by the Special Envoy.

AIDE MEMOIRE

The Friends of the United Nations Secretary General (Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela) wish to advise the leadership of the Armed Forces of Haiti of the following:

The Friends of the Secretary General remain committed to the Governors Island process for bringing about the goals we seek of the return of Constitutional government and of President Aristide to Haiti.

The Friends hold the Armed Forces leadership primarily responsible for the delays that have occurred in the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement. The military leadership has violated its obligations in a number of respects. Especially egregious have been (a) its arming of civilian groups, which constitute a security threat to members of the military as well as to the human rights of the civilian population; (b) its connivance in creating conditions that made impossible the landing of the military and police mission that the Haitian military leadership had itself requested and helped plan; (c) the failure of the Commander-in-Chief to carry out his commitment to take advantage of early retirement by October 15, 1993, and (d) its dissemination of false and misleading information to the members of the Armed Forces as well as to the civilian population.

The Friends will support the maintenance of the existing international sanctions until the Haitian military has taken all necessary action within its capacities to bring about the fulfillment of the Governors Island Agreement. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council, they consider that the sanctions should be suspended only when the military authorities in Haiti have:

- 1) Created the proper environment in which legislative actions called for in the Governors Island Agreement can be taken. The military authorities should, for example, (a) support the pending legislation to create a new civilian police force as well as for legislation concerning amnesty and for the ratification of the new Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and the new chief of the civilian police, (b) guarantee the security of all the parliamentarians in order that they may consider such legislative action in a secure environment, (c) permit and facilitate the presence of international observers to provide further confidence to the parliamentarians, and (d) unconditionally cease all acts of bribery and intimidation, direct or indirect, aimed at influencing the parliamentarians.

- 2) Facilitated the changes in the leadership of the police and military called for in the Governors Island Agreement. The Commander-in-Chief must carry out his engagement to retire. The military authorities must take steps to facilitate the nomination by the President and the confirmation by the Parliament of a new Commander-in-Chief. All members of the General Staff should make clear their willingness to accept reassignment to such positions commensurate with their rank as the new Commander-in-Chief may select, and must accept such new assignments when they are made. Similarly, the current Chief of Police should publicly affirm his willingness to be reassigned to another position in the military once the legislation creating a new civilian police force is enacted, and must accept such reassignment when it is made.

3) Created the proper environment for the return of the democratically elected President and maintenance of constitutional order. The military authorities should, for example, (a) publicly reaffirm their acceptance of the return of the President, and (b) guarantee the security of the President, including the development of practical security arrangements to be established within the framework of the new civilian police. Finally, the military authorities should (a) take the necessary steps to revoke any outstanding authorization to carry weapons for persons who are not members of the duly constituted military or police forces of Haiti, or who are not employed by an authorized security guard company or by international or diplomatic missions, and (b) take all necessary measures to strictly enforce the laws prohibiting the unauthorized carrying of weapons or the possession of automatic weapons or other instruments of war.

4) Created the proper environment for the deployment of the United Nations police and military assistance mission as a part of a settlement and as conditions permit. The military authorities should, for example, (a) make a clear public statement endorsing the presence of this mission and (b) provide all necessary facilities for the mission, including security arrangements. Accordingly, the military authorities must fully control all groups opposing the presence of the mission.

The Friends recognize that the successful completion of some of the steps provided for in the Governors Island Agreement requires the active cooperation of parties other than the Haitian military authorities. The sanctions adopted by the Security Council are based solely on the failure of the Haitian military authorities thus far to fulfill their commitments. Accordingly, should the Haitian military in good faith take all necessary action within its capacities to bring about the fulfillment of the Governors Island Agreement, as outlined above, the sanctions should be suspended regardless of the actions of other parties. However, should the Haitian military fail to act in good faith to fulfill all its obligations, the sanctions should be maintained regardless of the compliance of the other parties.

If the military is failing to comply actively and comprehensively with the obligations stated above by January 15, 1994, the Security Council should meet to consider additional measures, including making the embargo already applied by the OAS universal and mandatory, applying further sanctions against main supporters of the military authorities or limiting non-commercial flights into and out of Haiti.

It is the task of the Haitian parties to work out the procedures and political arrangements required to bring about compliance by both sides with their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement and the broader objective of national reconciliation it envisions. The Friends are committed to facilitate this task, and support a national conference of all Haitian parties having a role to play in bringing about the implementation of the Governors Island process. The Friends request that the Haitian military state whether it is prepared to attend such a conference as proposed by the acting Prime Minister and to participate actively and in good faith in it. It is to be emphasized that such participation would involve only those matters in which the military has a legitimate constitutional role to play, and that there will be no political role for the armed forces in the government or in the selection of a new government.



news release

Date **December 29, 1993**

No. 235

For release

OUELLET SIGNS CO-LOCATION MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH AUSTRALIA

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet and the High Commissioner for Australia, His Excellency Francis Conynghame Murray, today signed a Memorandum of Understanding on co-location. Both governments will benefit from the arrangement, which provides diplomatic representation at less cost to the taxpayer by sharing premises in missions abroad.

"The co-location arrangement reflects a long history of co-operation between Canada and Australia, including the provision of consular and communications services for each other in emergency situations. It's an excellent example of governments working together to reduce the costs of diplomatic representation," said Mr. Ouellet.

Changing regional priorities and down-sizing of mission staff has resulted in excess space in both Canadian and Australian chanceries. Under the terms of the new agreement, Canada has placed an officer in the Australian chancery in Phnom Penh, while excess space in Canada's High Commission in Bridgetown, Barbados will be used by Australia. In early 1994, the Australian High Commission will locate two officers and locally engaged support staff in the Canadian chancery in Bridgetown.

Both countries are seeking similar co-location agreements in other countries. While several European countries have begun to share missions abroad, this is the first time that either Canada or Australia has agreed to do so.

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news release

CAI
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Date

December 29, 1993

No. 236

For release

SECRETARY OF STATE CHAN TO VISIT HONG KONG, CHINA, THAILAND AND JAPAN

Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced that Secretary of State, Asia-Pacific, Raymond Chan will travel to Hong Kong, China and Thailand, January 3 to 12.

As the result of an agreement reached at the federal-provincial first minister's meeting in Ottawa, December 21, Mr. Chan will also visit Japan with Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells on January 13 and 14.

"Mr. Chan and Mr. Wells will join forces in Tokyo to promote trade and investment opportunities for Canada in meetings with senior government, banking and business representatives," Mr. Ouellet said.

Mr. Chan noted that the Asia-Pacific region is of vital importance to Canada, as well as a major source of investment capital. "The fact that I will be in Tokyo with Premier Wells underscores the potential for expanded ties between this region and all parts of Canada," Mr. Chan said.

In Hong Kong January 3 to 5, Mr. Chan will discuss Canada's bilateral relations and the future of the territory with representatives of the government and the Legislative Council. He will also meet with members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong to discuss trade relations. He will then visit Guangdong (Canton) in the People's Republic of China to underline Canada's expanding trade ties with southern China.

Mr. Chan visits Bangkok, Thailand, from January 9 to 12 to review a range of bilateral issues and trade opportunities in the areas of transport, power, telecommunications and environmental protection technology.

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news release

Date **December 30, 1993**

No. 237

For release

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA PROCLAIMS LEGISLATION IMPLEMENTING THE NAFTA

The Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, announced today that the Government of Canada has proclaimed the legislation to implement the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and is today exchanging written notifications with Mexico and the United States to bring the NAFTA into force.

The decision to proclaim the legislation followed an assessment and determination, as required by the legislation, that Mexico and the United States had taken satisfactory steps to implement the Agreement.

The NAFTA will enter into force on January 1, 1994. The North American Agreement on Labour Co-operation and the North American Agreement on Environmental Co-operation also will come into force on the same day.

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news release

Date **December 30, 1993**

No. 238

For release

SECRETARY OF STATE STEWART TO VISIT GUYANA, BOLIVIA AND PERU



Foreign Affairs Minister André Ouellet today announced that Secretary of State (Latin America and Africa) Christine Stewart will visit Guyana, Bolivia and Peru, January 2 to 12, 1994.

"Mrs. Stewart's trip underscores Canada's strong commitment to expanded political and economic ties with Latin America and the Caribbean," Mr. Ouellet said.

"I am returning to a part of the world, which I know well from personal experience," Mrs. Stewart said. "Like many Canadians, I believe that Canada can play a constructive role in promoting democracy and economic development in the region to our mutual benefit."

Mrs. Stewart will visit Georgetown, Guyana, January 3 and 4, where she will meet with President Cheddi Berret Jagan, members of the cabinet, representatives of the Guyanese private sector and senior officials of the Caribbean Community Secretariat.

On January 6, Mrs. Stewart will visit Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and on January 7, La Paz. She will travel to Peru, January 8 to 12, and will meet in Lima with the President of the Council of Ministers, Alfonso Bustamante y Bustamante, and Minister of External Relations Efrían Goldenberg Schreiber.

Mrs. Stewart will visit Canadian International Development Agency projects in all three countries, including Canada's largest aid program in Latin America, located in Peru.

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news release

Date **December 31, 1993**

No. 239

For release

MACLAREN VISITS MEXICO AND CHILE, JANUARY 3-7

The Honourable Roy MacLaren, Minister for International Trade, will visit Mexico and Chile from January 3 to 7. He will discuss with Mexico the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and, with Chile, closer trade ties, including Chile's possible accession to the NAFTA.

In Mexico City between January 3 and 5, Mr. MacLaren will meet his counterpart, Secretary Jaime Serra Puche, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Foreign Minister Manuel Camacho Solís and Energy Minister Emilio Lozoya Thalmann.

The two trade ministers will discuss ways to further strengthen trade and investment relations between Canada and Mexico and will review work to be undertaken under the NAFTA, including the establishment of the North American Commissions on Environmental and Labour Co-operation.

"Canada looks forward to working with Mexico in a variety of important areas, including the exploration of further trade opportunities," Mr. MacLaren said.

"Canada-Mexico trade and investment have grown significantly in recent years. The partnership between our two countries can make a significant contribution to enhancing the prosperity, competitiveness and political stability of the Hemisphere."

In Santiago on January 6 and 7, Mr. MacLaren will meet Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley to discuss ways to further strengthen the growing trade and investment relations between Canada and Chile. In recent years, Canada has been one of the largest direct foreign investors in Chile. Total Canadian investment now amounts to US\$4 billion.

Mr. MacLaren also noted that Canada had supported the November decision of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) forum to invite Chile to join the organization in late 1994. "I also look forward," he said, "to discussing Chile's possible accession

to the NAFTA, during my stay in Santiago. Both of our countries can enhance their economic growth and competitiveness by further liberalizing trade."

While in Santiago, Mr. MacLaren will also meet President-elect Eduardo Frei, whose term of office begins in March.

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No. 235

December 16, 1992

CANADA PROVIDES ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today announced an initial Canadian contribution of \$250,000 for women victims of violence and sexual abuse in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Like other Canadians, I have been horrified by reports of mass rapes and sexual abuse in Bosnia-Herzegovina," said Mrs. McDougall. "These vicious and repulsive attacks against women and children are despicable crimes and the victims clearly need our help and support. Canada strongly believes that those responsible must be brought to account before the international community."

The Minister announced this special Canadian contribution following a meeting with Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in Geneva where Mrs. McDougall is attending the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia chaired jointly by the United Nations and the European Community.

Canada will work closely with UN and other humanitarian agencies and with the special European Community delegation, headed by Dame Anne Warburton, which is investigating the situation on an urgent basis. The Minister said that Canada is prepared to provide further assistance for victims of sexual abuse, including support for Canadian groups, when more details on specific humanitarian needs become available.

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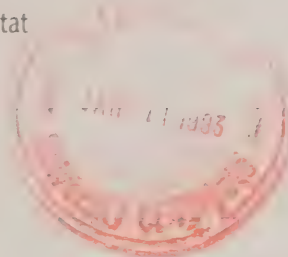
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Secretary of
State for
External Affairs



Secrétaire d'État
aux Affaires
extérieures



No. 246

December 24, 1992

McDOUGALL COMMENTS
ON UN SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT
ON SOMALIA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today noted that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, had submitted a report to the United Nations Security Council pursuant to the Security Council's Resolution 794. In this context, she expressed her satisfaction that the Canadian troops involved in "Operation Deliverance," mandated by Resolution 794, are making a significant contribution toward the objective of the mission. Resolution 794, adopted on December 3, 1992, says that the objective of the Unified Task Force in Somalia is to "establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia as soon as possible."

Mrs. McDougall welcomed the information that the flow of food and humanitarian aid out of Mogadishu is increasing and reasserted her view that feeding the starving population of Somalia is the most urgent task faced by the Unified Task Force.

She also expressed the view that, in order to create a "secure environment" in Somalia, the Unified Task Force should take effective action to ensure that the heavy weapons of the organized factions be brought under international control and that armed gangs be disarmed.

"It will not be good enough to feed the starving populations if armed gangs are in a position to move back in, immediately after the task force has departed," said the Minister.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs said that the operation has just begun and will have to evolve in accordance with the situation on the ground. The geography of Somalia, the length of unpatrolled borders and the sheer numbers of weapons in that country will require the Unified Task Force to carefully assess how it can meet its

objectives and prepare for the arrival of a UN peacekeeping force. However, she said that ultimate success will be measured by two elements: a deliberate effort to deal with the problem of armed gangs (which led to the adoption of Resolution 794) and a sustained effort to create stable political institutions in Somalia, including a new professional police force.

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News Release

Secretary of
State for
External Affairs

Communiqué

Secrétaire d'État
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extérieures

Government
Publications

No. 249

December 31, 1992

CANADA RECOGNIZES THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Barbara McDougall, today announced that Canada has recognized the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic as independent states.

Following the June 1992 elections in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (C.S.F.R.), Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus and Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar held a series of talks on the future of the C.S.F.R. The leaders reached agreement to dissolve the federation on January 1, 1993.

"We are confident that implementation of this decision will proceed in a peaceful and orderly manner," said Mrs. McDougall. "Canada is ready to support efforts by both states to strengthen their democratic institutions and implement economic reforms."

The Minister also announced that Canada will proceed immediately to establish diplomatic relations with the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

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